PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET, (OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)

C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*

R. D. THOMPSON, . . . *Business Manager.*

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week)..... 25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year)..... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial

Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee.

Colonel Frank Jordan has issued a call for a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, at the Lochiel House, Harrisburg, on the 9th of April. The principal object of assembling the Committee on that occasion is to fix a time for holding the Republican State Convention for 1867. It is the earnest desire of Colonel Jordan, Chairman of the Committee, that all its members be present, as it is possible that other business of importance may be brought up for consideration.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.

Her Stay at Portland--Putting Up the Smoke Stacks--Visitors--Comments of the Press and People--The Weather.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ON BOARD THE GREAT REPUBLIC, PORTLAND, Me., March 25, 1867.

This morning the tedious job of putting up the mammoth smoke stacks on the Republic was successfully completed by the machinists, assisted by the hands of the boat. The putting up of the stacks adds greatly to her appearance, and her exterior now comes in for a share of the praise which has been so lavishly bestowed upon her interior.

We have laid at this port somewhat longer than was anticipated, but the time has been very agreeably spent by the excursionists. On Saturday many of them took advantage of the opportunity to see and hear Ristori, who is now fulfilling a short engagement at the Masonic Temple. She draws fair houses. Yesterday a number of the ladies and gentlemen attended church in Louisville. We are about two miles distant, below the city.

Ever since we have been lying here, the boat has been crowded with visitors. She is the theme of conversation in all circles. The minister talks "Republic," the doctor talks "Republic," the newspapers talk "Republic," and even the little children lisp "Republic." In regard to the newspaper talk, I have a word to say. In most cases the Press along the river has dealt very fairly with the vessel. Here, however, one of the morning journals, in quite a lengthy article, which displayed on its face considerable animus, indulged in some remarks that were false and uncalled for. I refer to the *Courier*. Among the rest of the really ridiculous remarks made by the writer, was the claiming of Mr. Gearing, the builder of the magnificent cabin, as a Louisvillian. (No joke intended.) Mr. Gearing was born in Lancaster county, Pa., learned his trade in Pennsylvania, and acquired his talent as a builder here. At one time he came down as far as Louisville taught the mechanics of this section how to do fine work, and further than that he never had anything to do with Louisville or her steamboats. Again: in comparing the Republic with the "Richmond" now being finished, the writer makes the Republic appear as a very common-place affair. The truth is, that the shoe is on the other foot, and any *impartial* judge will say so. The "Richmond," with the exception of her hull, is mostly built of material taken from other steamboats, and her cabin is of the plain old fashioned style. She is, nevertheless, a good, well built boat, but in point of finish can in no way compare with the "Republic." Again: the *Courier* says that the "Republic" is high pressure and the "Richmond" is low pressure. This, like the rest, is a mistake. Both boats are alike in this respect, but the "Republic" has the advantage of having double cylinders. In proof that what I say is correct, I may be permitted to state, that the same journal comes out this morning with an article that is a flat denial of all that was said on Saturday morning. The masses who visit the "Republic" speaks of her in the highest praise.

The weather during Saturday and yesterday was clear and beautiful; to-day, however, the sky is overcast with clouds, and everything betokens falling weather.

The water is falling gradually, but there are no fears but that our leviathan will find plenty of room everywhere between here and her future destination.

We have already taken on immense quantities of freight, and stocks of goods are awaiting our arrival at different points on the road down.

A photograph of the boat will be taken at Cairo.

Everything is in readiness, and we start down the river in a few moments. All well. R.

The Erie Canal--How its Enlargement will Affect Pittsburgh.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: The fearful indebtedness of the Pennsylvania Erie Canal is $1,300,-984 in bonds, and $64,000 in stock. The Enlargement Act authorizes the conversion of this bonded debt into stock, after which the canal may be mortgaged to raise money for the enlargement. It is highly probable that this conversion will take place, and that the work on the improvements will commence as soon thereafter as possible. The present capacity of the canal is for boats of 65 tons, the locks being 90 feet between gates and 15 feet wide. It is proposed to make them 110 feet between gates, 20 feet wide, and to increase the depth 2 feet, thus making the capacity sufficient for boats of 225 to 250 tons and thereby enable them to carry for less than half the present cost.

Canal freights from Sharon would then be reduced to 50 to 75 cents per ton below present rates and coal could be transported from Pittsburgh to Erie for from 75 cents to $1 per ton less than the cost of carrying it to Cleveland by rail. This would give Erie an advantage over Cleveland of from 50 cents to $1 per ton, which would virtually secure a monopoly of the coal trade. The same advantages would likewise hold true in relation to the iron ore trade with Pittsburgh, all of which is now transacted by way of Cleveland. The canal, if enlarged, would command a business of at least 500,000 tons of coal and 100,000 tons of iron ore the first year, and this at 50 cents per ton toll, would bear toll and other business, would make the receipts of the company at least $300,000. One hundred thousand would pay the expenses, and if the total cost when enlarged should be $2,500,000 it would pay 10 per cent. on its cost and have a surplus of $500,-000 to expend in putting permanent work in the place of the temporary work which it is proposed to use at first, and to increase its width and slope wall the bank and make other improvements.

EFFECT OF PERSECUTION.—To make a man famous, or a cause powerful, there is nothing like persecution. As a suppressive agent it has been tried in all ages, and under every variety of circumstances, and always with the same result. It has invariably given new vitality to that which it would seek to subdue or extirpate. One would have imagined so profound and thoughtful a student of history as the Emperor Napoleon would have learnt the lesson it teaches on the subject. Yet he does not seem to have done so. Take the late case of M. Emile de Girardin, as an example. That gentleman, for an article published in a journal called *La Liberte*, was arrested, tried, convicted and fined five thousand francs. What was the consequence? If let alone the article would never have gone far beyond the circulation of *La Liberte*. Now it has been published by every leading paper in Europe, and has attained an immense notoriety. Napoleon could not have more completely defeated his own object if he had done his best to try.

AN Italian in Mobile was put in his coffin while in a trance, as he was supposed to be dead. Upon arriving at the graveyard the friends of the deceased found that the coffin had been partially broken open, apparently by force exercised within. They at once held a consultation, which resulted in the opening of the coffin, when the apparently dead man was found to present the most unmistakable signs of life. Although there was evidently life, there was no consciousness. The whole strength of the almost buried man had been thoroughly exhausted by his efforts to make his condition known to his friends, and his consciousness deserted him simultaneously with the bursting of the lid by his frantic exertions to save himself, for he was certainly dead when the physician who was sent for arrived on the ground.

SALE OF A LARGE LUMBER TRACT.—Messrs. Fred. A. Howe & Co., of Meadville, have sold an immense lumber property in Forest and Warren counties to the Pittsburgh and Forest County Lumber Company for two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Howe retains a large interest in the new company. This is the largest real estate sale that has lately been made in the neighborhood of the oil region. The lands are on the Tionesta, and are covered with the finest pine, hemlock, oak, and other valuable timber, and mills are now actively engaged in getting out the lumber for market.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The Sebastopol dinner, annually celebrated by those officers who shared in the campaign, has just come off at St. Petersburg. General Menkoff, who delivered the speech of the evening, remarked among other things that the events now preparing in the East were a harbinger of the good times coming, in which both Sebastopol and the Black Sea fleet would be reconstructed.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1867. NO. 170.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Adjournment Question.

The New York Custom House Case.

Senators Patterson and Doolittle Exculpated.

Congress Requests the Removal of Collector Smythe.

New Commissioner of Agriculture Appointed.

Ship Canal Around the Falls of the Ohio

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1867.

The Adjournment Question.

The adjournment subject came up again in the House to-day, on the question of concurring in the Senate resolution of yesterday, on the adjournment of Congress from to-morrow to December. Mr. Schenck took the floor and made a long speech against it on the ground that there were indications of trouble in Maryland, and that it was not safe to trust the President for so long a period. A substitute which he offered, to meet in June and September, unless the presiding officers of the two Houses should direct otherwise, was passed by twenty-one majority, and sent back to the Senate, but that body took no action. There is at least thirty absentees from the House, nearly all of whom are claimed, if present, for an unconditional adjournment. The Senate will act to-morrow.

The New York Custom House Affair.

The interminable New York Custom House case was up at the same time in both Houses to-day. In the Senate the Judiciary Committee reported in favor of exculpating fully Senators Patterson and Doolittle from the charge that they had received any consideration from Collector Smythe, which report was received. In the House, to-day, the Committee on Public Expenditures heard the Collector in the morning in a general denial of all the charges brought against him, but in the afternoon reported a resolution requesting the President to remove him from office, and transmitting to the Executive a copy of the evidence taken in the premises. This was passed by a party vote. As the President's family were exculpated to-day by the Senate, he is left free to act in the premises.

Sympathy for the Fenians.

The resolutions of sympathy with the Fenians, which was reported from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning, were passed with only ten negative votes.

Commissioner of Agriculture.

The President this afternoon sent to the Senate the nomination of J. C. Kennedy, of this city, to be Commissioner of Agriculture, vice Isaac Newton, removed. Mr. Kennedy has been in office here as Superintendent of the Census for many years.

Naval Officer at New York.

He also nominated Major-General Slocum as naval officer for New York.

Ship Canal at Louisville.

The House has passed a joint resolution directing and authorizing the Secretary of War to cause surveys, with plans and estimates of cost, to be made by an officer of engineers, for a ship canal around the falls of the Ohio river, on the Indiana side thereof, of sufficient location and dimensions for military, naval and commercial purposes, and also to cause such officers to estimate the expense of completing the Louisville and Portland canal on the Kentucky side of said Falls, according to the plan on which the said Canal Company is now progressing with said work, and that the expense of both be defrayed from the sums appropriated in the acts of June 23d, 1866, and March 7th, 1867, for examination and surveys relating to the improvement of harbors and rivers on the Northwestern lakes. The Senate will undoubtedly pass the resolution.

Indian Commissioner.

There was no doubt to-day of the confirmation by the Senate of Nathaniel G. Taylor, ex-Congressman from Tennessee, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. There was, however, a spirited contest over the nomination.

Maximilian.

The *Star*, this morning, professes to have information of Maximilian's contemplated personal retirement from Mexico by June 1st.

Tennessee National Bank Notes.

Notice is given by the Treasury Department to the holders of the circulating notes of the Tennessee National Bank of Memphis, Tennessee, that such notes will be paid in lawful money of the United States, upon presentation of the same at the Treasury of the United States.

Surveyor of St. Louis.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the name of John McGuire as Surveyor of the port of St. Louis.

Impeachment.

It is very freely given out to-night that the House Judiciary Committee is being urged to make a part of their report on impeachment, so that the session may be prolonged.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1867.

OFFICIALLY PROMULGATED.

The Supplemental Reconstruction Act is to-day officially promulgated by the Secretary of State.

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The Comptroller of the currency gives notice to holders of circulating notes of the First National Bank of Newton, Mass., Tennessee National Bank, of Memphis, and First National Bank of Medina, N. Y., that such notes will be paid in lawful money of the United States upon presentation at the Treasury.

NAVAL OFFICER OF NEW YORK.

The President has nominated General Slocum as naval officer for the port of New York.

NATIONAL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

Congress has passed a law organizing an association, national in its character, for the purpose of the erection of a monument commemorative of the great charter of American freedom. The trustees for the North and Northwestern States are as follows: Representative John T. Wilson, Ohio; Representative Orth, Indiana; Representative Cullom, Illinois; Senator Harlan, Iowa, and Representative Driggs, Michigan.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The report of the Statistical Bureau shows the exports of domestic produce for the six months ending December 31st last, $172,061,129, including the following: Cotton, $71,150,318; gold bullion, $7,337,728; silver bullion, $5,975,037; gold coin, $8,588,800; silver coin, $1,974,566; manufactures of gold and silver, $328,093; Breadstuffs, $2,027,914; oils, $11,240,573, nearly all petroleum; provisions, $14,253,471, of which $5,655,570 was cheese; tobacco, $11,842,-297; lumber, &c., $7,018,157, all in currency. The exports of foreign articles amount to $8,-100,748 in coin.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

Upon a claim for reclamation, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided the tax on cotton grown in the Indian country ought to be refunded. The question has been submitted to the Attorney General, who, it is believed, concurs in that decision.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Surgeon F. L. Town has been transferred from the Department of the Cumberland to the Department of Dakota.

TENNESSEE RAILROAD DEBT.

The Thirty-seven Railroads in the Department of Tennessee, owed the United States on the first of February last, $5,568,000, being principal and interest unpaid due for railroad property of all kinds purchased from the Government.

THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

The conscience fund of the Treasury Department was increased to-day by the addition of $61 75, forwarded by Rev. Thos. Burke, pastor of St. Vincent Church, at St. Louis, having been entrusted to him for payment into the Treasury.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

It is understood the President to-day nominated to the Senate J. C. G. Kennedy for Commissioner of Agriculture in place of Isaac Newlan.

CONFIRMATIONS AND REJECTIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following: Nathaniel G. Taylor, of Tennessee, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Norman S. Andrews, United States Marshal, Eastern District Michigan; Thomas Jones, Collector of Internal Revenue, Eighteenth District, Ohio; Jas. Jorthen, of Tennessee, Indian Agent for Southern Superintendency. The Senate rejected J. L. Warren, United States Attorney, Western District of Tennessee.

HARRISBURG.

Batch of Private Bills Passed in the Senate.

Senator Graham's Position on Consolidation.

Prohibitory Liquor Law for Certain Districts.

Consideration of the Appropriation Bill

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 27, 1867.

SENATE.

Private Bills Passed.

The following private bills were passed:

To incorporate the Oil City Brewing Company. To extend the law for the protection of sheep to Westmoreland and Indiana counties. To lay out a State road from Tarentum to Butler county. An act to incorporate Citizens' Ferry Company of Pittsburgh. Act compelling the consumers of gas to pay the tax. To incorporate the Fort Pitt Insurance Company. To authorize the School Directors of Fawn township to borrow money. To authorize the borough of Lawrenceville to borrow money. To allow the Prison Society to visit prisons and penitentiaries in Allegheny county. Act relating to paving and grading of side-walks in M'Keesport. To authorize the School Directors of Harrison township to borrow money. To incorporate the Eagle Cotton Manufacturing Company. Act divorcing W. C. Gray and Lucinda Gray. To authorize the Commissioners of Crawford county to borrow money. To increase the fees of jurors, commissioners, auditors and witnesses in Venango county. Act relative to Coroner of Washington county. To incorporate the Phillipsburg and Rochester Ferry Company. To authorize the Franklin and Warren Railway to build branches and provide means for transporting oil. To incorporate the Greenville Savings and Loan Company.

Consolidation.

Senator Graham is not in favor of the consolidation act, unless the question is submitted to each district to be included.

A Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Mr. Graham called up and passed a Prohibitory Liquor Law for the townships of Harrison, East Deer and Fawn, and the borough of Tarentum, in Allegheny county.

HOUSE.

Reports of Committees.

To authorize the school directors of Tarentum and Sewickly to borrow money for school purposes.

To incorporate the Pittsburgh Transportation Company.

The act to take the expression of the citizens of Venango county relative to a change of the county seat; also, to make a new county out of portions of Warren, Venango, Forrest and Crawford were reported negatively. An act to divorce Samuel Miller and Susanna, his wife, of Butler county.

To allow citizens of Reserve township to vote for or against annexation to Allegheny city.

Act relative to assessments in Pittsburgh. Act regulating the fees of Assessor and Assistant Assessor in Allegheny county.

Regulating fees of Notary Publicin Allegheny county.

General Appropriation Bill.

The House resumed the consideration of the General Appropriation bill in the Committee of the Whole. The appropriations to the Western institutions went through as reported, with the exception of the Penitentiary, which Mr. Wilson had increased on account of some items which had been neglected. The different items of appropriation were discussed at length, Mr. Wilson speaking in favor of Western institutions.

A Philadelphia Snake---Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Co.---More Snakes---Philadelphia Gold and Silver Mining Co.'s---House Local Business on Monday ---Local Business in Senate---Legislative Record---Neutrality Laws---Atlantic and Great Western Railroad---County Seat of Venango County---Local Bills to-day.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, March 26, 1867.

A PHILADELPHIA SNAKE.

After the usual three days adjournment, the Legislature went to work last evening at half past seven. The House spent nearly two hours in the examination of a Philadelphia "snake," put on exhibition by Mr. Davis, of the Tenth District. Having procured a suspension of the rules to enable him to put a bill on its passage, two sections were passed of a bill authorizing one Billy McGrath and associates to organize themselves into a Philadelphia Cattle Market Yard Company, and to have exclusive right to inspect and weigh all cattle, sheep and hogs driven into said city, for sale, and charge for such inspecting, weighing and for yardage such a sum as would make a decidedly "soft" thing for the aforesaid Billy McGrath & Co. The members from Chester, Bucks, Berks, Lancaster and Washington counties, who mainly supply that market, didn't like the looks of the bill at all, "snake." It was altogether, a bigger swindle than Barnum's Fejee mermaid, wooley horse, or bearded lady, but not half so harmless. On examining the snake further towards the tail, it turned out to be a bill to enable Pennsylvania Railroad to get a monopoly of the weighing and inspecting of cattle in that city, at a point that would compel all the cattle to be yarded at Gray's Ferry. Here the bill was tempted to be checked through by Messrs. Davis and Lee. The latter gentleman is the sublime of pure check, and reporters are under obligations to him for the amount of sophistical arguments which the country bestows and affectation of virtuous indignation which he never feels, as affording themes of constant amusement---combining the ridiculous of oily gammon with the pretended "umbleness" of Uriah Heep, he postures upon a warp of bold unscrupulousness, and ingenious and fanciful designs of legislative trickery. The bill was thoroughly squashed, notwithstanding Mr. Davis's pompous announcement that the Philadelphia delegation were unanimously in favor of it. As Mr. Deise, of Clinton, remarked, the House is getting tired of the pretensions of the Philadelphia delegation.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY.

An act concurrent with a similar act of the Ohio Legislature, was passed last evening authorizing the abandoning of the middle section of this canal, thirty-five miles from Girard to Ravenna. In don't pay, in consequence of the completion of the Atlantic and Great Western and Mahoning Valley Railroads. The balance of the session was spent upon the General Appropriation bill.

MORE SNAKES.

Among the bills which the Governor returned to-day with his veto, was one of a general character, authorizing the filing of certificates and the organization of insurance companies as mining companies under the general law of 1863, authorizing the organization of mining and manufacturing companies. The Governor insists, in his veto, that insurance companies shall be organized under the general law of April, 1856. A funny thing about this veto is that it knocks to pieces a nice political scheme of some of his own supporters. The Farmers' Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Northampton county, asked for incorporation, alleging that the company had become a necessity on the ground that unjust discriminations more than made against Republicans in the management of the old company. The Senate would not pass the charter over the head of the Democratic Senator from that section, and hence the attempt to get it an existence in the way objected to by the Governor. The application for this charter on political grounds, was signed by the Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Northampton county, President and Vice Presidents of the Union League, members of the State Central Committee, and three delegates to the last Union State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA GOLD AND SILVER COMPANIES.

Every House balendar contains a large number of Philadelphia swindles, under high sounding titles, providing for the incorporation of gold and silver mining companies of Colorado, Arizona and other distant points. The original corporators will stock their concerns, inflate them through the press by flaming prospectuses, and then sell out. By and by, the stock will be worth as much as the stock of some three hundred oil companies gotten up in that highly moral city a few years since.

LOCAL BUSINESS YESTERDAY.

The following petitions and remonstrances, handed in yesterday in the House, may interest certain of your readers:

Remonstrances of citizens of Allegheny county residing along the Pittsburgh and Greenshurgh turnpike road against the increase of tolls on said road, until said road is put in good order. Remonstrance of citizens of Collins township, in the county of Allegheny, against the passage of an act providing for foot-walks in said township. Petition of citizens of Butler county, asking that provisions of the recent Allegheny county license law be extended to Butler county. Several petitions of citizens of Westmoreland county, praying for a prohibitory license law for said county. Petition of citizens of Butler county, praying for a repeal of the act creating a law library in said county, supplement to an act to incorporate the Lawrence Railroad Transportation Company, approved April 24, 1864. Section first changes the title to Mahoning Railroad Company. Section second confers the rights of the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad Company upon the Mahoning Railroad Company. Petition of citizens of Collins township, in the county of Allegheny, for increase of pay to road supervisors. Petition of citizens of Collins township, praying that the provisions of the act of March 25th, 1865, relating to Highland Avenue, be extended to Coal Hill road, in said township.

LOCAL BUSINESS IN SENATE.

Several persons in Allegheny county are interested in the announcement that Senator Graham has had a bill passed reconsidering the vote on the Senate bill changing venue in the case of Milligan, and has had the original bill recalled from the House. By the same Senator, a bill for a prohibitory license law in Tarentum, East Deer, Fawn and Harrison townships, and a supplement to the act incorporating the Superior Iron Company.

ON THE RECORD.

Several members are in great tribulation about the fact, that the *Legislative Record* is two weeks behind. They are afraid their speeches which should have been taken fresh, will get musty, and that constituencies cannot be induced to read them. The publisher of the *Record*, in getting the contract, stipulated that no number should be more than three days behind the current business of the House. He is in danger of being picked up on this arrangement. Neither Mr. Jenks's nor Byles's excellent speeches on the Connellsville bill have yet appeared. But in regard to the great mass of "stuff" that makes up Mr. Bergner's cash item of $15 per page, the latin saw will apply---*sat sero, si sat bene*---"soon enough, if but well enough."

NEUTRALITY LAWS.

We have a special order in the House this week for the discussion of a resolution submitted by Mr. Breen, Democratic member from that Arcadian vale of Democracy, Schuylkill county, memorializing our representatives in Congress to vote for a repeal of the existing neutrality laws. Of course this is a Finnigan cat under a very thin covering of meal. After letting the cat out and looking at it briefly, the Republicans will probably swing it out of the window. If its tail and ears are as short as the finances, character and prospects of Fenianism, it will never make a good mouser. We are not in a position, at present, to degrade the character of legislative deliberations by pandering to popular prejudices upon the question of neutrality. If we want to complicate our foreign relations, let us do it on issues that directly concern our dignity, rights and honor. We need no rag around the world dragging our coat tail and asking for a fight. Although, in the past, occasionally given to too much of the "spreadeagle" humor, in consequence of our peculiar national and abnormal excitements, it has always been a conspicuous distinction between American and Irish character, that Americans fight as well as they talk.

HO! FOR ERIE.

When the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad obtained a charter in this State in 1857, it bound itself to build a connecting branch to the city of Erie within ten years. This is the last year of grace. The nearest point from the road to Erie is probably at Corry some thirty-five miles. Senator Lowry last evening procured the passage of a resolution through the Senate requiring the Attorney General to examine into and report to the next Legislature upon the propriety and expediency of requiring said road to make the promised connection.

COUNTY SEAT OF VENANGO COUNTY.

An unpleasant "fix," is to have a bill in a committee, the chairman of which is peculiarly and politically interested in killing it. Several thousand citizens of Venango county have petitioned the Legislature for permission to decide by a vote of the electors of said county at the next general election whether the county seat shall be removed from Franklin, a place of some seven thousand inhabitants, to Oil City, with fifteen thousand inhabitants, and the centre of the railroad and financial interests of the county. The member from Venango, Dr. Swan, is Chairman of the Committee on Counties and To which a bill granting the right of a popular vote on the question, has been submitted. He is a resident of Franklin, owns property and has all his personal friends there. He does not like the attempt the bill out in any desirable shape---"not much," but its friends are determined to make a stout fight. Franklin, by the Act of Assembly of Franklin is old and dilapidated (erected in 1800), has been condemned by the Grand Jury, and it is contended that the new Court House when built should be placed in the centre of population and wealth, and not at a distant corner of the county.

PRIVATE CALENDAR---LOCAL BILLS.

Special order for to-day in the House was the private calendar of March 26. It contained two hundred and forty-seven bills, and among them the following which refer to western counties:

To authorize the Allegheny and Perrysville Plankroad Company to sell their road and transfer a portion of their road. They may collect the same tolls as the Allegheny and Butler Plankroad, and transfer the portion on Grahams farm, in Ross township, to any one who will keep it in repair, according to charter. Passed.

An act relating to the office of County Treasurer in Allegheny county. Hereafter such officer is to devote his office the first Monday of March. Passed.

To authorize the road supervisors of the township of Collins, Allegheny county, to levy an additional tax and make side walks along the public roads in said township; authorizes an additional tax of five mills on dollar; roads to be made where they will best accommodate the citizens, and improvements to be continued from year to year. Passed as amended.

Authorizing the burgess and town council of the borough of Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, to borrow money for grading and paving purposes and for the erection of bridges in said borough. May borrow $15,000 for ten years at seven per cent. interest and issue bonds for the same, in sums of $100, such moneys to be applied for grading and paying said general improvements and for no other purpose.

Dividing the city of Pittsburgh into four police districts. Objected.

To establish a ferry over the Allegheny river at or below Lock No. 6, in Venango county.

Supplement to an act to lay out a State road from the borough of Tarentum, in Allegheny county, by the town of Bakerstown to the borough of Perrysville, from Perrysville to the Glade Mills, on the lands of George Gocher, in Butler county; re-surveys the road between Tarentum and Bull Creek Church, in West Deer township, Allegheny county; expenses of survey to be paid by Allegheny county. Passed to third reading.

To lay out a State road in Venango and Butler counties. Appoints commissioners to lay out and mark a road from Gates's Corners, Venango county, via Kennerdell's Mills and Clintonville to Harrisville, in Butler county.

For the improvement of Coal Hill road in the township of Collins in the county of Allegheny; said Coal Hill road to be extended from Butler plank road Company to its intersection with Morning Side Road in Collins township. Objected to.

To incorporate the Kittanning and Rural Village macadamized Turnpike road Company in the county of Armstrong. Capital stock $6,000, in shares of $10 each---with power to increase---and may collect tolls whenever one and a half miles are completed; road to be macadamized from Kittanning to Rural Village, in Armstrong county.

Authorizing the Governor to incorporate a Company to erect a bridge over the Youghiogheny river, at a point between the mouth of Dickenson's run and Taylor's fording, in the county of Fayette.

Authorizing turnpike and plankroads in the county of Allegheny not paying dividend to increase their tolls. If they have paid no tolls or earned no sinking fund for three years, such roads may increase tolls fifty per cent. on cause shown to, and leave had from the County Court. Passed as amended.

Authorizing the School Directors of McKeesport, Allegheny county, to equalize the payment of bounties. Passed.

Increasing fees of Notaries Public in Allegheny county. Passed.

To vacate a part of Vine street, in the city of Pittsburgh.

To incorporate Sandusky and Irwin Street Bridge Company, of Pittsburgh. Objected to by Col. McCreary, of Erie, whose friends have stock in another city company.

Authorizing the city to pay expenses of committee to investigate the truth of certain newspaper charges about licenses in Allegheny county. Passed.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Idaho Mining Interests Flourishing---Interesting Discoveries.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Late advices from Idaho territory represent the mining interests in a flourishing condition. Interesting geological discoveries are being made in the Owyhee country. It is expected the developements will create a sensation in the scientific world.

General Crook's command suffered considerably from cold in the Warren Lake expedition. A fight was anticipated soon.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—John Finn was nominated for Mayor, by the Democratic Convention to-day.

The Merchants' Exchange passed a resolution to-day to suspend the cental system until it be fully adopted by other cities.

Weather damp and cold.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 27.—Two of the negroes concerned in the attack on the street cars yesterday were arrested to-day, and fined. They said they had been incited to the misconduct, and were intoxicated. All quiet to-day.

Negro Suffrage in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., March 27.—In the Senate to-night a resolution amending the constitution, giving the right of suffrage to negroes, passed, yeas 25, nays 11.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The Question of Adjournment.

Resolutions of Sympathy with Ireland.

Protest Against Canadian Confederation

Removal of Collector Smythe Requested.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. THAYER obtained unanimous consent to have read a telegram from the General Manager of the Union Pacific Railroad, west from Omaha, to the effect that work was progressing rapidly, and would be pushed on at the rate of two miles a day for the next one hundred days.

Mr. HOWARD introduced and moved to refer to the Judiciary Committee the annual report of the New York Bank of Commerce for the year ending June 1st, 1865, in which it is charged that Mr. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, withdrew in December, 1860, from the city of New York, a large amount of money accumulated there for payment of interest on United States stock, leaving this interest for the first time unprovided for, at the time Thomas was Secretary of the Treasury. The resolution was referred.

A joint resolution transferring $50,000 from the funds of the Freedmen's Bureau to the Department of Agriculture for the purchase of seeds for citizens of the rebel States was passed.

Mr. HENDERSON, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the guarantee to the State of Louisiana six million dollars for the construction of levees on the Mississippi. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. THAYER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill introduced by him a few days since, to prohibit the removal of Indian tribes and expenditure of funds held by the United States for Indians without special provision of law or treaty.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a joint resolution that the joint resolution of March 2d, 1867, amending the tariff act of 1864, shall not be construed to apply to lasting, mohair twist, silk twist, or other manufactures of cloth used for the manufacture of buttons.

Mr. CAMERON objected to its immediate consideration, and it went over.

Mr. THAYER, from the Military Committee, reported a resolution requesting the Second Auditor of the Treasury to settle accounts of line officers without receiving monthly returns for property in their possession, while such officers have been prevented from making returns by reason of being prisoners or in hospital.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved an amendment that the Second Auditor shall be satisfied by affidavit of the officer or otherwise of the inability of an officer to make monthly reports. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for contingent fund of the Senate, &c. The question was on concurring in House amendments. The House had stricken out the section of the bill prohibiting payment to Washington City papers of a higher compensation for publishing the laws of Congress than is allowed newspapers elsewhere. The Senate refused to strike this out. The House amended the bill by giving to its Clerk the designation of papers in Northern States to publish the laws, and increasing compensation from one to two dollars per page. By the act of last session compensation was increased for the Southern States, and the Clerk of the House authorized to designate the papers.

On motion of Mr. SHUMAN, the amendment was amended by providing that the compensation for publishing the laws in the Northern States shall not be increased. He was willing to let the Clerk of the House designate the papers. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment appropriating $51,000 to pay the expenses of Indian delegates on their recent visit to Washington.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend by providing that hereafter the neither President nor Secretary of the Interior shall make treaties with Indians until express appropriations for that purpose are made by Congress. Agreed to, and the amendment as amended adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN moved an amendment, placing the funds heretofore controlled by the Commissioner of Public Buildings at the disposal of the Chief Engineer of the Army, or an officer to be designated by him. Agreed to. The bill passed and went to the House.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported on the testimony concerning Messrs. Doolittle and Patterson in regard to the New York Custom House case. The Committee declare there is no evidence whatever implicating Messrs. Doolittle and Patterson.

Mr. CONKLING made a minority report, exonerating Messrs. Doolittle and Patterson, but following the report of the House Committee to show that Smythe had from time to time stated his intention to give money to these gentlemen, although there is no evidence to show that any ever passed from him to them.

Mr. JOHNSON wished it understood that while Mr. CONKLING had made a minority report, they were unanimous on the question of the entire innocence of Messrs. Doolittle and Patterson.

Pending its consideration, the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate bill to incorporate the Lincoln Monument Association was passed.

On motion of Mr. M'CLURG, the Secretary of War was directed to present General Simpson's report of his tour of inspection to the Pacific coast, during the summer and fall of 1866.

Mr. STEVENS asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of the Select Committee on Southern Railroads.

Mr. HADLAI objected.

Mr. STEVENS moved to suspend the rules, which was agreed to. The resolution was then offered and passed.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate amendment to the House joint resolution relating to claims of certain northern creditors.

Upon Mr. SCOFIELD'S motion, the amendments were laid on the table, which is the defeat of the bill, 67 to 33.

Mr. POLAND introduced a bill to repeal the provision of the Internal Revenue act of last session to the effect that no person shall be exempt by injunction to restrain the assessment or collection of any tax levied under that law.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the State, communicating the action on the part of Legislature of Congress, which was to close the session at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. SCHENCK offered an amendment to the amendment, which was a modification of the graduated adjournment, the proposition being to take intermediate steps, the first Wednesday in June and first Wednesday in September.

Messrs. SCHENCK and LOGAN addressed the House in support of this plan, which was agreed to by 75 against 57.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution in regard to claims by foreign governments upon the United States for property destroyed by the army of the United States. Passed.

Mr. BANKS also reported a joint resolution declaring that the people of the United States cannot regard the proposed Confederation of the Provinces on the Northern frontier of this country without extreme solicitude; that a confederation of States extending from ocean to ocean without consulting the people of the Provinces, founded on monarchial principles cannot be considered otherwise than as in contravention of the traditions and constantly declared principles of this Government, endangering the friendly intercourse and increasing tendency to increase and perpetuate the embarrassments already existing between the two governments.

After some discussion, the joint resolution was passed without division.

Mr. BANKS reported a resolution declaring that this House extend its sympathy to the people of Ireland and Canada in all their just efforts to maintain the independence of the States, to elevate the people and extend and perpetuate the principles of liberty.

Mr. ROBINSON, a member of the Committee, objected to the resolution, at the same time expressing his desire that the language were stronger, saying he expected to introduce into this Congress a resolution recognizing the belligerent rights of Ireland.

Mr. PILE also spoke in favor of Ireland.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment and an additional resolution, declaring that while sympathizing with the people of Ireland, the House believed the present Fenian movement must prove entirely inoperative, and any encouragement to it would, unaccompanied by force, only result in involving brave, enthusiastic Irishmen in a difficulty from which their brethren were powerless to extricate them.

Mr. BANKS said that the proposition had been before the Committee, and been rejected, the Committee not deeming that a matter on which it should interfere. He hoped the amendment would not be adopted.

Messrs. FERNANDO WOOD and ELDRIDGE spoke against the amendment, which was rejected, yeas 10, nays 127. The joint resolution then passed unanimously.

On motion of Mr. BULBURD, a resolution was adopted, by 68 to 38, requesting President Johnson to remove Henry A. Smythe from the office of Collector of the Port of New York.

Mr. GRISWOLD asked leave to offer a resolution declaring that of the Treasury notes issued under the act of June 21, 1864, including fifty millions authorized to be issued for temporary loan, not more than four millions shall be retired in any one month.

Mr. SPALDING objected.

Mr. GRISWOLD moved to suspend the rules, but the House refused.

Mr. KELLEY asked leave to, introduce a joint resolution to amend the acs of March 2d, 1867, increasing the tax on imported wool, by striking out the paragraph commencing with "cord webbing, fine words, "mixed with silk." The rules were suspended and the joint resolution passed.

On motion of Mr. BOUTWELL, the President was requested to furnish the House or Judiciary Committee during the recess with full lists of all officers and enlisted men who, having forfeited their rights of pay, bounties, &c., had those rights restored; designating the amounts, on whose recommendations, and on what representations such remission of forfeitures were made.

Mr. WINDOM presented a memorial of the Legislature of Minnesota for a grant of land to aid in the construction of the Lake Pepin and Omaha railroad, from Wabash, Minnesota, through Rochester, Onstir and Albert Lea, and Fort Dodge to Omaha. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to suspend the rules so as to take from the Speaker's table Senate bill to reimburse Indiana and Ohio for moneys expended in enlisting, equipping and provisioning militia forces to aid

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1867.

☞ The DAILY COMMERCIAL is circulated in all parts of the State, in Western Virginia, Ohio and the adjacent States, and without comparison, is the best advertising medium in Pittsburgh.

☞ The COMMERCIAL gives the only complete reports of the local markets published, and is accepted as authority by dealers at home and in all the principal cities.

☞ The COMMERCIAL is sold everywhere in the cars; and by News Dealers at all the principal points. Price five cents a copy.

☞ The COMMERCIAL solicits local correspondence, giving events of interest, concisely written; also, of improvements, inventions and personal movements.

☞ The COMMERCIAL is the only paper in Pittsburgh that uses the telegraph freely. Its special dispatches are from correspondents selected for their intelligence and reliability.

The *Tribune* reviews the bill submitted to the House of Representatives by the *Hon.* D. J. MORRELL, of the Cambria district, in this State, "to provide for a reserve of gold in the Treasury and the National Banks," as one which, while seeming to look toward resumption, is "really a bill to secure a perpetual suspension of specie payments." The soundness of this criticism depends on whether, as MR. MORRELL thinks, there will speedily accumulate in the Treasury $200,000,000 in gold. The *Tribune*, so far from believing there will, contends that "the inflationists would take good care" to have it otherwise. The *Tribune*, moreover, is of the opinion that "through the reduction of taxes, they will not suffice, from and after the 1st of July next, to pay the current expenses of the Government, including the interest on the National Debt; so that we shall owe more, after deducting the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of July, 1868, than on the 1st of July, 1867." This view of the subject is not the one that finds favor with clear headed men—a class to which MR. MORRELL belongs.

CLEAR WATER TO DRINK.

Chicago began to drink clear water, for the first time in its life, on Monday last. The occasion was celebrated, as was meet, with great rejoicings. One of the city journals appears to have become actually intoxicated, entirely with lake water, with a little excitement stirred in to flavor it, and the consequence is a half column of pleasant ravings. It insists that the 25th of March should take rank and glory with the 4th of July, and be celebrated with equal honors. But as this seems to have been thought, by the journal referred to, owing to its political creed, rather "feeble praise" for the 25th, a flood of metaphors, comparisons and other rhetorical figures is employed to celebrate the celestial limpidity and sweetness of the water.

We have no doubt that the water, drawn from the Lake at a distant point from the shore and the city, is very nice—cool, clear, sweet, healthy. But the praises of it in the *Times* would carry more conviction of its superiority to all other water, had that journal been more reserved on the subject of the water hitherto used in Chicago, which he says was substantially sink water and sewer water, so strong in its peculiar characteristics as to give its own flavor to milk and other liquids in the diet of the inhabitants. A taste and habit inured to the old beverage can scarcely be a critical judge of the new.

We have no doubt, however, that in this case the new is the better. And we congratulate the great city of the West on the attainment of this new accession to its comfort, and this new evidence and spirit of its enterprise and civilization. With such water, and with the advantage of drawing from an inexhaustible reservoir, Chicago ought to be the cleanest of cities, and her citizens, if the *Times'* praises be not too flattering, should scorn even to defile so brilliant a beverage with whisky, brandy, rum, or any other of the vulgar intoxicating liquids.

When shall Pittsburgh cease to drink the impure water that is now extensively conveyed to us through the pipes? We once had the best of water from the cold, limpid current of the Allegheny. Here at its mouth it supplied us with as sweet and beautiful a beverage, as could be quaffed at its mountain sources. We remember the past with regrets, not as the people of Chicago, with congratulations. Our change has been in the opposite direction from theirs. They are delivered from drinking water flavored with sewerage and sink drainage. Will thoughts of "frosty Caucasus" save us from burning at the touch of coals of fire? Can we enjoy our daily sober drink, by thinking what the Allegheny water was in days and years gone by?

GIVING AND FORGIVING.

When the appeal is made for charity to the people of the Southern States, there is no need, in our judgment, for any apology or any other plea to support it, than would be deemed necessary were the Southern people residents of the North, or the South, or the East. The refusal of aid, when it is solicited, if it is in our power to grant it, would not be justified on account of their implication in the terrible wrong of the rebellion. It is not a judgment of their action or character that is asked, but a relief of their necessities. And hence, we deem the frequently reiterated statement, that it is not the rebels, but the women and children who are suffering, to be superfluous, as altogether irrelevant to the case. Whether they are rebels or not, is not the matter of inquiry. The point is, that they are starving, and the question is, can we afford them any supply of food? They are to be fed, and their character may be judged of as a matter by itself. Humanity and Christian precept agree in this as in other things.

A similar confusion of ideas, although they take a different turn, exists on the subject of forgiving. Appeals are made, and Christian principle and precept are cited, to show that we should forgive the rebels all their wrong doing. This is not so, if by forgiveness is meant the entire ignoring and oblivion of their guilty and destructive conduct, irrespective of their present feeling and judgment in relation to it. The Merciful One himself does not forgive when there is a persistent approval of the wrong doing. And the injunction to us is similarly conditioned—"if he repent, forgive him." While rebels approve their past rebellion, they have no right to ask or expect legal men to forgive them. But if they are in need they have a right to expect relief. Forgiving relates to criminality, giving regards the destitute condition alone. Justice does not admit of forgiveness by a blind and indiscriminate sweep of humane feeling; but, on the other hand, charity does not critically distinguish character in the administration of its alms.

It is highly probable, however, that the charity for which we plead and which is so much needed, would have a most happy effect on the moral relations of the case, for it is in accord with both the principles of human nature and the christian doctrine, that kindness extended to the bad tends to make them better. And should the liberality of the Northern people in the present emergency be extensive, prompt, and free from all crimination, the effect on the recipients and those connected with them would be an hundred fold greater and better than have been produced by all the individual acts of the Executive that have absurdly been done under the name of pardon. A prompt and liberal giving, in the case, will prepare the way for forgiving.

UNION LEAGUE IN THE SOUTH.—In organizing the loyal Southern people under the Reconstruction law, the Union League is likely to prove an important auxiliary. In the Northern part of Alabama, we are informed—and it is true of other portions of the South—colored voters are readily admitted members of the League, and there is a good prospect of carrying a number of the Southern States through this and similar instrumentalities in the hands of the Republicans. We are glad to see that our friends in Washington have moved in the matter of assisting in the organization of the South and the prosecution of the campaign. Although the time has been long and the contest severe, the loyal people in the South have only just got into a position where they can fight.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND THE TRADE OF THE WEST.

The St. Louis *Republican* says the Pennsylvania Central Company has offered the State of Missouri about $10,000,000 for the Missouri Pacific Road, with a view to making St. Louis the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad and a direct line across the Continent via Terre Haute, Indianapolis, the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne or Pan Handle and Pennsylvania Central. Such a line would present advantages superior to any other, and while we take real pride in contemplating its magnitude and the enterprise at the bottom of it, we cannot withhold the expression of our surprise—common to all observers—that such a company should interpose the slightest objection to the construction of other roads in our State. With a present business equal to its capacity, and a scale of charges which discriminates against local business, it becomes a problem what will the Central do with the business of the great West. Surely if there were another road through our State, and another still, there would be business enough for them all. The true policy of Pennsylvania is not only to secure local competition, but perfect accommodation and even competition for the trade of the West, by permitting our people to build as many roads as they may choose to embark in. New York has two trunk lines and a canal, which in the season of navigation is equal to half a dozen roads. Pennsylvania has a single line connecting tide water with the West, with a business already equal to its capacity. The company controling that line is powerful enough to defeat the efforts of our people to build other roads, trunk or lateral, and it does not scruple to use it. How long shall these things be?

AT a special election held in Hannibal on Tuesday last, to determine whether the city should subscribe $200,000 to aid in building the Hannibal and Moberly Railroad, the vote stood 495 for and 15 against the proposition. The sum of $300,000 has been previously subscribed, and $100,000 is expected from the counties of Ralls and Monroe. With these sum, it is said, the road is sure of being built.—*St. Louis Republican.*

This is but a sample of what is going on in the West, where the people are permitted to build roads wherever they choose to risk their own money, or can induce others to risk theirs. And herein is the explanation of the remarkable growth and development of the new States—the Free Principle in Railroads. Had Pennsylvania such a system, it would confer upon her untold advantages.

More of the Destitution in the South.

A lady now living in Columbia, S. C., once a resident of Pittsburgh, writes to a relative here: "I am just assisting our pastor in starting a colored Sabbath school. We will, of course, want books, primers, cards, &c. Would your Sabbath school give us something towards it? I feel very anxious about this matter. The people here can give nothing. I spent last evening in company with refined, accomplished young ladies who frequently sit down to table not knowing where their next meal is to come from, and can get no work. The destitution is terrible. Can all must help us."

A copy of a circular of the "Ladies' Industrial Association of Columbia, S. C.," came in the letter, showing the efforts made by the ladies there to help themselves.

THOROUGHLY ENGLISH.—MR. Gladstone, in a letter written to the London Board of Education, refers to the idea of making it a penal offense to employ for wages, children below a certain age not furnished with certain certificates of education and attainment. He goes on to say: "A plan of this kind was prematurely proposed some years back in a bill by MR. Adderly, and was rejected on account of the immature state of circumstances, which, however, must probably ripen from year to year." How thoroughly English that is. As if a plan to ameliorate an oppression and extinguish a curse could be premature. But John Bull, that is represented by the British Government, never remedies an evil until the people are on the verge of revolution. Vested rights and hide bound prejudices forbid it.

WORRIED AND WRATHY.—Spain is highly indignant at the manner in which the late despotic proceedings of the Queen and her prime minister, Navaraez, have been criticised and denounced by the press and people of every civilized country. Her Minister for Foreign Affairs has addressed a circular to the Spanish representatives abroad complaining of the "calumnious attacks of foreign journals upon Spanish institutions." The Minister says that Spain is too noble to reply to such attacks, and will not give importance to their authors by prosecuting them before the courts of law. As to the nobility of this forbearance, perhaps the less said the better, but we think it very sensible.

A FORCED CONCLUSION.—A Dublin correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who is evidently very much in sympathy with the Fenian movement, writes that there never was so little crime in Ireland as at present. He instances the singularly light calendars which the judges had to dispose of at the recent assizes and quotes MR. Justice Fitzgerald with saying that, "as regards crime, the country would compare favorably with any part of Her Majesty's dominions." How much more wicked and inexcusable then the impracticable effort to excite insurrection and bring sorrow and destruction upon a land otherwise peaceful and quiet, and already commencing a career of comparative prosperity!

PRODIGIOUS.—That conscientious and reliable Irishman, MR. J. S. C. Abbott, has made, probably, the greatest discovery of modern times. The fact has suddenly revealed itself to him that the lapse of time causes appearances of increased age to manifest themselves. In his *naive* and unconsciously funny account of his recent private interview with Napoleon, he informs us that "the Emperor looked decidedly older than when I saw him fourteen years ago." Now this seems really remarkable; yet there certainly is, as a general thing, some slight difference between forty-six and sixty, usually to the disadvantage of the latter.

INJURIOUS INCONSISTENCY.—Winona, Minnesota, is an admitted stronghold of radical Republicanism. The other day Frederick Douglass went there to lecture. He endeavored to procure accommodations at the Huff Hotel, but was refused admittance on account of his color. We cannot tell how true the assertion is, but the Chicago *Times* says that MR. Huff, the proprietor of the hotel, was a radical candidate for the United States Senatorship from Minnesota several years ago. If so, his inconsistency to principle would be as injurious as his prejudice was outrageous and absurd.

GRANT'S CIGAR.—A reverend person named Trask, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, took it upon himself—according to his own account—to write to General Grant, taking him to task for using the weed, and urging him by his "love for the youth of America" to give up the enjoyment of his inevitable cigar. Gen. Grant, by Trask says, did not reply to him and it is well known in Washington and other places, that he blows his cloud as usual. The Rev. Trask should mind his own business.

BE IT ENACTED.—A new law has been promulgated from that center of the universe, "the hub,"—even from "Bosting." One Holmes, a doctor learned in philosophy as well as physics, has legitimized the word "Englishing," by using it in his charming story of "The Guardian Angel," now being published in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Henceforth let him be cast out and sent into perpetual lexicographic exile who shall dare to use the abominable bastard synonym—"*Anglicize*."

GENTLEMEN TO ORDER.—The Jerome gift to Princeton College, intended for the encouragement of the breed of gentlemen, has been accepted by the faculty of that institution, and it is to be supposed that the process of raising that ornamental, and we may emphatically say useful, article of society will go at once into operation. We shall look anxiously for the result of the first crop.

COMMON SENSE.—The New York *Evening Gazette* refers to certain classes of the destitute and degraded in New York, for whose relief and reformation means are greatly needed. It suggests that want and misery at home are as well worth attending to as starvation and suffering in the Southern States and Candia. The suggestion would apply to charitable enterprises in other cities as well as to New York.

STRANGE EXCUSE.—The amount of insurance on the New York Winter Garden, destroyed a few days since by fire, cannot be ascertained, because, as is said, the companies do not wish it to be generally known that they insure theaters. This is a most extraordinary reason, and would bear a good deal of explanation.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

AT a dinner party, given last week by a wealthy citizen, of New York, the waiters were dressed in scarlet coats, knee breeches, silk stockings, and powdered wigs, after the old English fashion. Fashion as it is called, of any kind, and republican simplicity hardly ever seem to comport.

The American Board of Foreign Missions, during the year ending February 28th, received in donations from the people of the United States, $175,608 15. This is $4,070 50 more than the receipts of the previous year.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, while cramming its month with strawberries, exults at the approach of blackberries, cantelopes and peaches.

At the Land Office in Washington, there have been received several specimens of Cashmere wool, grown in Ohio and Missouri, where Cashmere goats are raised with as much success as in the East.

Contracts for three and a quarter miles of the Nicholson pavement have been awarded in Memphis. Memphis will be decently paved before Pittsburgh yet.

The new dining room of the Leek house, at San Francisco, is said to be the finest in the United States. It is an immense octagon, with arched ceilings thirty-two feet high, splendidly ornamented—the floor being composed of colored woods, inlaid and polished equal to a mosaic table. The room is in the new addition to the house, and is said to have cost forty thousand dollars in the way of ornamentation alone.

The Japanese, it is said, have the art of feeding turtles and other crustacea on *aurum potabile*, or some liquid preparation of gold, which gives them a most gorgeous and gilded appearance. Several of these gold turtles and crabs are to be sent to the Paris Exposition.

Two young German barons are being lionized in New York at present. They express themselves much surprised at the attention they receive in American society, which is much more than youths of their age ever receive at home.

It is announced that the Ordnance Department at Washington has about 40,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition for sale. An offer was made last week from New York to buy it at about one-half its original cost, but the Government refused to sell. This ammunition is held at so high a figure, it is reported that only a nation about to engage in war can afford to purchase it.

The commencement of the Japan-China mail service promises to be as great a success as its most sanguine friends predicted. Even the first voyage out and back, instead of entailing loss, will prove remunerative. The Colorado brought a large and valuable cargo of freight, and nearly two hundred passengers, about one-half first class. A dozen first-class passengers, fifty coolies, a couple hundred tons of freight, would have satisfied the expectations of the most sanguine friends of the line. Of the 750 tons of freight was 272 chests of tea, valued at over $1,000,000 in greenbacks; several hundred piculs of Japan raw silk, and a quantity of drugs, spices and metals. A portion of the silk is first quality; heretofore but little of the finest quality came to this country. No. 1 was bought up by agents for the French market.

PERSONAL.

—Referring to the destruction of Winter Garden Theater, the New York *Commercial* says: A new theater dedicated to the purpose which has for several years animated Winter Garden, will be a certain pecuniary profit, that will attract capital and friends, who will render all needful aid in the work of reconstruction. Mr. Stuart is by no means crushed under his great loss. He has elasticity and vigor that will soon place him in command of a new and more worthy home of the drama.

— McFarland, who lately shot the correspondent Richardson, followed his wife after she had gone home to her father in Boston, to get possession of her two children. The court decided that she had been a dutiful wife, and had supported her family, including McFarland, for years; that she was their natural protector, and therefore gave the children into her custody.

— The latest London papers give a few particulars of Artemus Ward's death. When convinced that he could not recover, he settled his wordly affairs, made his will, dictated a simple epitaph for his tomb, and prepared for the event which was approaching. He expressed his firm belief in the great truths of the Christian religion, and humbly said that he was not afraid to die. From his last understood words his thoughts appeared to be dwelling on his native country.

—Madame Parepa-Rosa, who made so successful a first appearance on the operatic stage in New York, as *Leonora* in *Il Trovatore*, has achieved a still greater triumph in *Norma*.

—The Richings English opera company are in the second week of another prosperous engagement at the New York Olympic theater.

—The Dubuque *Times* says that, "while in this city, John B. Gough received a letter from an English gentleman, who offered him £250 ($1,200 in gold) per night, for one year's services in London—but one lecture to be given in a week, and the series to be confined entirely to the metropolis. Besides the money offer, the correspondent tenders Mr. Gough a well-furnished house in the most respectable portion of the city, free of rent for the year. Sixty-two thousand four hundred dollars a year for one night's work in each week! Mr. Gough said he should have to consider that proposition." We shouldn't think it need take him long to consider.

—A brother of Dr. Livingstone is in trade in a small town in the backwoods of Canada.

—Among the distinguished arrivals in Havana, lately announced, is "Jules Valliard, Maximillian's French cook."

—Gen. Dulce, former Captain-General of Cuba, is expected in Havana shortly, to consummate his long-talked-of nuptials with the widowed Countess of Santo Venia.

—The Marchioness de San Carlos, formerly Mrs. Margaret Scull, of Baltimore, recently died in Havana.

—A second Dean and Boker affair is reported in New York. A lady, well known in the *beau monde*, has eloped with her father's butler,—and he, by way of *souvenir*, took all the silver he could lay hands on.

—Brigadier General Brisbin, commanding in Kentucky, writes to a Cincinnati paper, that "a brass monkey is a modest beast" compared with the editors of some of the Louisville papers. What is there particularly immodest about brass monkeys?

—The newest sensation in London is a German performer named Schulz, who is said to possess the most marvelous power of changing the whole character and expression of his face.

—Brevet Major General John A. Rawlings, Chief of General Grant's staff, has had a walking cane made from the wood of the tree under which General Grant met the rebel General Pemberton at Vicksburg, with the intention of presenting it to General Grant's staunch friend and supporter, Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois.

NO MORE SORE FEET.

Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,

PETERSON'S

CORN AND BUNION OINTMENT.

Is not only a relief, but a radical cure for those pests of the feet. Mr. J. W. Barker, the Market street Dry Goods Merchant, says Peterson's Ointment removed the pain almost immediately, and ultimately removed the corns from his feet.

Try it, and Relief is certain.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

McCLARRAN & McKNNNAN, Druggists, 85 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth.

GEORGE MUIR.

Of Armstrong's Coal Works, Penn township, Allegheny county, speaks as follows of the Rev. E. A. Wilson's Great Remedy for Consumption: I was reduced so low with Consumption that I was unable to leave my bed, and my physicians informed me that they could do nothing more for me, my case being utterly hopeless, that I had not certainly over a month to live. At this stage I was induced to try the Rev. E. A. Wilson's remedy, and to-day I am well as any man in the world. If there are any who doubt this statement, they can call and see me (as per above address) and I will give them all the particulars of my extraordinary recovery.

The sole agency for the sale of WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY, in Pittsburgh, is JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street. Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $2 50. This

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING.

SELLING OUT OF A

WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Ready-Made Clothing,

AND

PIECE GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also, of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Tailors' Trimmings, to which they call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.

Our entire stock of Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented. All those desiring great bargains should call early at No. 137 WOOD STREET.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

WHEAT.

A CARGO OF MINNESOTA

CLUB WHEAT,

Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by

D. WALLACE,

och 338 Liberty st.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE.

OVER 12,000 NOW IN USE.

BOWDOIN & GIBSON, Agents,

24 Fifth street.

TH,S

Bogus Free Railroad Bill—Its Marks.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We may compare this bill in some of its features with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's charter. It is fair to do this, as from that direction the bill in question derived its transformation. Take as one specimen the 13th section of this bill. It provides as follows: "The Legislature reserves the right, by *special* or *general* act, to amend, change, modify, or *repeal* the charter of *any* corporation organized under this act."

Now, you can find no reservation of the kind in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's charter, or in any act of Assembly granted in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Indeed you can find no such reservation in any general railroad charter. Men will not invest money in expensive public improvements of the kind where large amounts require to be expended in constructing roads or building bridges; those who would be stockholders in such concerns require some security for their investment. In bank charters and the like, where, if the charter is taken away, the stockholders can gather up their assets and withdraw them without much loss or inconvenience, such reservation may be unobjectionable. But in a general railroad charter, where the road may be hundreds of miles in length, and costing millions of dollars; where in case of a repeal of the charter a total loss to the shareholders would ensue, such reservation is out of the question. No company except some swindling concern which never intended to build a road could be gotten up under such a charter.

How would it be if some capitalists could be found rash enough to procure a charter under this bill, and construct a road under it from here to Baltimore? What would be the result? About as soon as such a road would be put in running order, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would send its agents into the Legislature, and immediately one of the remarkable new breed of the rooster species appears, walks into the Legislative Halls boldly and defiantly, and in the twinkling of an eye the charter of the new road constructed between Pittsburgh and Baltimore is repealed, and the road, with its property and franchises, transferred to another company, composed of the members of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's ring. This everybody inside or outside of our legislative halls knows would be the inevitable result of a road built under this bill, should it become a law, and men be found fool-hardy enough to build a road under it. The thing has been done already, or attempted to be done, even where there was no reservation of right of repeal in the charter. The case of the Connellsville Railroad is a remarkable example. If the Pennsylvania Railroad Company can gulp down the Connellsville Railroad without any right of repeal in its charter, how much easier could it swallow, in a twinkling, all the roads which could be built under this present bill. But I have already trespassed on your space. I may point out some other of the peculiarities of this delectable bill at another time.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio.

Of this gentleman—how more conspicuous than ever—the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says:—"Mr. Bingham is almost as marked a man in appearance in his way, as General Butler himself,—of middle height, thin and spare, with a finely shaped head, long hair and of that peculiar grey which sandy hair acquires in age, a high and broad forehead, clear grey or blue eyes that with the long aquiline nose give the man an irresistible resemblance to a hawk, and an expression full of pain, half of melancholy, on the finely chiseled lips and chin. This man evidently suffers in the body, and spends much of the session wandering restlessly about the chamber, up and down the area in front of the Speaker's desk, rarely pausing to speak to any one, and rarely leaving. The man is sadly nervous and sick men do. He is all alive, however, to whatever is going on about him, and when he speaks combines the directness of the lawyer, the eloquence of the orator and the sarcasm of the satirist, as those qualities are mingled in few other speeches in Congress."

Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

A London letter says systematic attempts have been made lately in that market to depress the stock of this Company. One of the methods consisted in a series of propositions being made to various bankers and stock brokers to lend large sums of money—two, three and even five hundred thousand pounds—on the stock at greatly depreciated prices. On endeavoring to trace and communicate with the parties writing these letters it was impossible to find them, except in a single instance, when the person whose name had been used turned out to be a laundress.

In New York there is a little more trade animation. Buyers from the West and Southwest are reported to be coming in more freely, and as the season is so far advanced, those are disposed to hurry up their purchases, satisfied that prices are going no lower at present. This remark is especially applicable to the dry goods business.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RETURNED AND REMOVAL.

DR. C. M. DAKE,

Formerly located at No. 160 Fourth street, will remove his Offices on the 1st of April to No. 253 PENN STREET. His residence will be at the MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Smithfield street.

AGENTS WANTED.

$200 per month and expenses paid. Male or Female Agents, to introduce a new and useful invention, of absolute utility in every household. Agents preferring to work on commission can clear from $10 to $50 per day. For full particulars enclose stamp, and address

W. G. WILSON & CO.,

630 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DUQUESNE

Iron and Steel Works.

HAILMAN, RAHM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON, NAILS,

PLOW, SPRING, AM. B. STEEL, SPRINGS, AXLES, &c.

Warehouse: No. 77 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

THE

IRON CITY MONTHLY,

WILL BE READY

ABOUT THE THIRD OF APRIL.

THE FIRST NUMBER WILL CONTAIN

THREE FINE ILLUSTRATIONS,

Also matters regarding the city, of great importance to our citizens and STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

Address all communications to

GEO. W. PITTOCK & CO.,

DISPATCH BUILDING, 59 FIFTH ST.

Postoffice Box, 1,406 Pittsburgh, Penna.

ARTIFICIAL

Flowers,

LATEST SPRING STYLES.

THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

ABEL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

cod NO. 54 ST. CLAIR STREET.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY SS.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, NO. 728, March, 1867.

In the matter of the application of the Allegheny County Soldiers' League Library Association for a charter of incorporation

And now to wit, March 2, 1867, petition filed and it appearing to the Court that the objects, articles and conditions therein set forth and contained are lawful and not injurious to the community, and divers persons to be named in the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, setting forth that an application has been made to this Court for such charter of incorporation, and that if no reason be shown to the contrary at the next Term of this Court, a decree and order will be made incorporating said Association.

From the Record. JACOB H. WALTER,

Prothonotar.

CUTLERY, CUTLERY, CUTLERY.

I have just received a fine assortment of American, English and German fine Cutlery, embracing every variety of Pen, Pocket and Jack Knives. Also, a fine assortment of Ladies' Scissors, with or without cases. For sale at

JAMES BOWN'S,

136 Wood street.

mch

THURSDAY, MARCH 28TH, 1867.

WHOLESALE GROCERIES.

New stock, now receiving, Lowest Cash Prices.

SHRIVER, SPENCER & CO.,

Corner Second and Smithfield streets.

REVOLVERS, REVOLVERS.

Smith & Wesson's, Colt's, Sharp's and Cooper's Revolvers. Just received, a complete assortment of the above makes. For sale at JAMES BOWN'S,

mch 136 Wood st.

DUPLEX SKIRTS.

INVISIBLE

EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

SPRING, 1867,

IN

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS,

The Handsomest and most Comfortable Style yet introduced.

(*SEE ALL FASHION MAGAZINES.*)

Also, the New Sizes in PARIS TRAILS, PRIDE OF THE WORLD, and TIP-TOP STYLES.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

AT WHOLESALE by all the leading Notion and Dry Goods Houses in Pittsburgh. Also, by Sole Owners of Patent and Exclusive Manufacturers,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

97 CHAMBERS ST., New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Bonnets, Hats,

RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,

FLOWERS, &c.

OF THE LATEST SPRING STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

M. H. B.

The Great Household Remedy

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

The Great Family Medicine,

Ahead of all Competition.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD TO PRODUCE ITS EQUAL AS A TONIC AND REMEDIAL AGENT.

We Challenge the World to produce as much Home Testimony as we can, as to the merits of any Bitters or other medicine now before the public, by great Test of any preparation claiming to be a popular remedy.

☞ For sale by all respectable Druggists.

FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON,

AGENTS.

BRANCH HOUSE, NO. 26 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

TUES

THURSDAY, MARCH 28TH, 1867.

Dress Silks,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT.

DRESS GOODS,

OF EVERY VARIETY.

FRENCH PEKINES,

CHAMBRAYS,

FRENCH CHINTZES,

MOURNING GOODS,

WHITE GOODS, of all kinds,

PLAIN AND STRIPED DIMITIES,

TABLE DAMASKS,

IRISH LINENS,

NAPKINS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

HOOP SKIRTS,

MERRIMAC PRINTS, very cheap,

French and Domestic GINGHAMS,

Sheeting and Shirting MUSLINS,

CASSIMERES, TWEEDS,

JEANS, &c., &c.

THE ATTENTION OF

Wholesale and Retail Buyers

Is called to our Very Choice Stock, which is

SELLING VERY LOW,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

THE

PARIS EXPOSITION.

RETURN TICKETS $200 GOLD

THE INMAN LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE TRADE.

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF BOSTON,
CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF NEW YORK,
CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Sail from Pier 45, North River, N. York,

Every Saturday.

Speed and Accommodation Unsurpassed.

PRICE OF FIRST-CLASS PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD:

New York to Liverpool, $110 Round Trip, $175.
New York to London, 115 Round Trip, 185.
New York to Paris, 125 Round Trip, 200.

RETURN TICKETS GOOD FOR 12 MONTHS.

Return Tickets via. Liverpool, London, New Haven and Dieppe allow passengers to break the journey at Liverpool and London.

For further information apply at the offices of the Company: William Inman, Tower Building, Liverpool; Elves & Macey, 61 King William St., London; Jules Decosse, 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; John G. Dale, 111 Walnut st., Philadelphia; John G. Dale, 15 Broadway, New York, or to

WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,

ADAMS' EXPRESS CO.,

54 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KNOWLES'

PATENT STEAM PUMP,

Giffard's Injector,

GAS, WATER AND

STEAM MATERIALS,

Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe,

ON BEST TERMS.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

107 SMITHFIELD STREET.

TABLE KNIVES AND FORKS.

Carving Knives and Forks, Odd Forks, either table or carving. Also, a fine assortment of ivory and rubber handle Knives and Forks; they are not affected by hot water. For sale at JAMES BOWN'S,

mch 136 Wood st.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING OPENING.

MISS M. KITCHEN,

Will open on THURSDAY, 28th inst., an elegant assortment of the most fashionable styles of

MILLINERY GOODS,

At No. 100 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

CAUTION.

All persons having in their possession ALE BARRELS, branded Oregon Brewery, D. Fawcett & Co., are forbidden to deliver to any person excepting PIER, DANNALS & CO., or their agents, the same having been purchased by me.

R. W. PIER.

REMOVAL.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

Have removed their OFFICE to No. 12, CORNER OF FIRST AND SMITHFIELD STREETS.

REMOVAL.

C. WEST & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS, have removed to their New Factory,

Nos. 75, 77 and 79 LIBERTY STREET,

Foot of Fourth.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED,

$50,000 IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS.

SECURITY UNDOUBTED; interest 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, besides an interest in a paying operation, equal to the amount of the loan, as a bonus. For particulars address

REAL ESTATE SECURITY,

La Pierre House, Philadelphia.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

W. HESPENHEIDE,

NO. 50 ST. CLAIR STREET.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED.

All late and new style Patterns got up in the latest Eastern style. 2p

PANEL DECORATIONS.

EGYPTIAN, ELIZABETHIAN,

AND

LOUIS XIV.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.,

No. 107 MARKET STREET, near Liberty.

PROVISIONS.

SUGAR CURED HAMS,

Dried Beef, Breakfast Bacon,

SHOULDERS AND SIDES,

CHOICE NO. 1 LARD,
EXTRA NO. 1 WINTER STRAINED LARD OIL,
TALLOW AND MILL GREASE.

I have in store a large stock of the above Provisions, which I am prepared to supply to the trade at the lowest market prices. Dealers will find it their interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere

JAMES LIPPINCOTT,

PORK PACKER, No. 23 SEVENTH STREET, Pittsburgh. THUS

NOTICE IN ADMIRALTY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Whereas, a libel has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1867, by P. SHROVES & COMPANY, against the steamboat "Forest City," her tackel, apparel and furniture, and praying process against said steamboat, her tackel, apparel and furniture, may be condemned and sold.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under seal of the said Court, to me directed, I do hereby give public notice to all persons interested in the said steamboat, her tackel, apparel and furniture, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear in the said District Court of the United States, City of Pittsburgh for the said District, on TUESDAY, 23d day of April, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., of the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

Dated this 25th day of March, A. D., 1867.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,

U. S. Marshal Western District, Pa.

INSURANCE MONITOR.

ESTABLISHED IN 1853.

Just published, THE INSURANCE MONITOR, containing report of the standing of all New York Fire Insurance Companies for the current year. Full report of the Annual Meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters; giving new rates, &c., &c. Also, a full account of the Annual Meeting and success and utility of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, with numerous other articles on Insurance. It should be in the hands of every merchant and business man. Price 25 cents per copy, or $3 00 per annum.

THS 14 WALL STREET, New York.

HALLOWED SONGS.

Hymn Book

USED IN

Daily Prayer Meeting.

PRICE, $1 00.

NEW SUPPLY.

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,

93 WOOD STREET.

CINCINNATI LARD OIL.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S

Double Extra Winter Strained Lard Oil,

constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market rates by

JAMES H. PARKER,

TTH 309 Liberty street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Joseph Richards, deceased, late of the city of Pittsburgh, having been granted by the Register of Allegheny county to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate, and those indebted to the same, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN R. PARKER, Administrator, or R. BIDDLE ROBERTS, Atty., 75 Grant st.

Th

CANNED

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Winslow's Green Corn, Lima Beans, Succotash, Mashed Potatoes, Tomatoes, Peaches, Pine Apples, Pears, Cherries, Strawberries, Damson Plums, Blackberries, &c. Also, Shaker Dried Corn. The above goods are warranted to equal any in the market. For sale Wholesale or Retail, by

LEWIS & McCLURE,

346 Liberty street.

GARDENING TOOLS.

HOES, SPADES, RAKES, TROWELS, &c.,

FOR SALE BY

B. WOLFF, JR. & CO.,

corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets.

PITTSBURGH NURSERY AND OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

(Successors to John Murdoch, Jr.,) NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Pittsburgh, Pa., solicit attention to their extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Grape Vines and Greenhouse Plants. ☞ Pitts

The Daily Commercial

HISTORY OF A WEATHERCOCK.

Being the Wonderful and Instructive Legend of Medio-Pollito.

(Translated from the Spanish of Fernan Caballero.)

[So little is known up to the present day of the popular tales and legends of Spain, and the specimen which we here present to our younger readers is so good and so uncommon of its kind, that we feel that we stand in need of no excuse for our selection, even to the graver portion of our readers. No Dr. Dasent has as yet undertaken to explore the folk-lore of Spain, and the formal and punctilious Spaniard is in general but little suspected to possess the great fund of native humor which in reality lurks beneath his stateliness. The conversation of the lower orders indeed bristles all over with quaint proverbs and humorous sayings, as is exemplified in the inimitable Sancho Panza of immortal celebrity; and an inquiry into popular tales, proverbs, and songs of that little frequented part of Europe would richly repay the labor of those interested in such matters.

The legend here given is the Andalusian one, and professes to explain the origin of weathercocks in the history of Medio-Pollito, or Half-Chicken, the cross-grained founder of his tribe. The curious superstition alluded to in it, of eggs being laid by old cocks, is firmly believed by the people; and we have heard it asserted by a well informed Spaniard that an unusually small egg which he had found in the hen-roost must certainly have been laid by the cock. A cock, however, is said to lay only once in his life, and the basilisk contained in the egg takes seven years to hatch. The first person he sees on breaking his shell he has also to kill by the power of his eyes but if any one should first see him, the basilisk himself dies. Scarcely less curious is the notion, on which the final catastrophe hinges, of St. Peter's dislike to the crowing of a cock, and his stooping to take revenge on one that had offended him in this manner. Our story is translated from *La Gaviota*, a tale of Spanish life by Fernan Caballero, the greatest living Spanish novelist.]

There was once upon a time a handsome Hen who lived very comfortably in a court-yard surrounded by her numerous family, among whom there was one chicken that was both lame and ugly. Now this was the very one that the mother loved best of all, for that is the way with mothers.

This cripple had been hatched from a very tiny little egg. He was indeed no more than half a chicken, for he had only one eye, one wing, and one claw; and for all that he gave himself more airs than his father did, who was the handsomest and bravest and most gentlemanly cock in all the fowl-yards for sixty miles round. This chick thought himself the Phœnix of his race. If the other cocks laughed at him he thought it was out of envy; and if the hens did, he said that it was for anger because of the little attention that he paid them.

One day he said to his mother, "Look here, Mother. The country wearies me. I have made up my mind to go to Court. I want to see the King and Queen."

The poor mother began to tremble when she heard those words.

"My son," she exclaimed, "who could have put such nonsense into your head? Your father has never been outside his own domain, and he is the pride of his race. Why, where would you find such a court-yard as you have here? Or where a grander manure heap? Where would you find better or more plentiful food, a warmer hen-roost, or a family that loves you more dearly?"

"Nego," said Medio-Pollito in Latin, for he set up to be a great scholar. "My brothers and my cousins are ignorant clowns."

"But, my son," continued his mother, "have you never looked at yourself in the glass? Have you not found out that you have got one eye and one claw less than other people?"

"Nay, if you begin upon that," replied Medio-Pollito, "I shall answer that you ought to fall down dead with shame at seeing me in this state. It is your fault and nobody's else. What sort of an egg did I come out of, pray? Was it laid by an old cock?"

"No, my son," said the hen, "for only basilisks come out of those eggs. You were hatched from a very wee little egg, but indeed that was no fault of mine."

"Perhaps," said Medio-Pollito, his comb turning as red as scarlet, "perhaps I shall meet with some clever surgeon, who will put on my missing limbs. Anyhow, my mind is made up; off I go."

When the poor hen saw that there was no way of turning him from his purpose she said: "At least, my son, hearken to the prudent counsel of a loving mother. Take care not to pass by any churches where there is a statute of St. Peter, for that saint is not at all fond of cocks, and still less of their crow. Avoid also certain men whom there are in the world, called cooks; for they are our mortal enemies, and will wring your neck as soon as look at you. And now, my son, St. Raphael, the patron of all travellers, be your guide. Go and ask your father's blessing."

Medio-Pollito approached the venerable author of his existence, and, stooping to kiss his claw begged his blessing. The old Cock gave it him with more dignity than affection, for he was by no means fond of him on account of his peevish temper. But his mother was so much moved, that she was obliged to wipe away her tears with a withered leaf.

Then Medio-Pollito began his march, clapping his wing and crowing three times as a signal of departure.

As he arrived at the banks of a stream that was almost dried up,—for it was summer,—it so happened that the slender thread of water was hindered from flowing by a few branches that had fallen across its bed. On seeing the traveller, the Stream said,—

"Thou seest, friend, how weak I am. Scarcely can I move a step, and I have not the strength to push aside these branches that block up my way. Neither can I make a round to avoid them, for it would entirely exhaust me. Thou couldst easily get me out of this difficulty by pacing the branches with thy beak. In return, thou mayst not only quench thy thirst in my current, but reckon on my services as soon as the rains of heaven shall have restored my strength."

The Chicken replied,—

"I could, but I do not choose. Do you think I look like the servant of dirty little streams?"

"Thou wilt remember me when least thou thinkest," murmured the stream in a fainting voice.

"It's very fine for you to boast!" returned Medio-Pollito, mockingly. "Why, one would think you had just drawn a prize in a lottery, or could be sure of help from the waters of the Deluge."

A little farther on he met with the Wind, lying faint and helpless on the ground. "Hear Medio-Pollito," he said, "in this world we all have need of one another. Come near and look on me. Scest thou what the heat of summer has done to me? To me, so strong, so mighty! to me, who raise the waves, who lay waste the fields, whose power none can withstand? This midsummer day has killed me. I fell asleep, intoxicated by the perfume of the flowers with which I was playing, and here thou seest me swooning. If thou wouldst but raise me two inches from the ground with thy beak and fan me with thy wing, that would enable me to take flight to my cavern, where my mother and sisters, the Storms, are busy mending up a few old clouds that I have torn. There they will give me some refreshing draughts, and I shall recover my strength."

"Sir Wind," replied the ill-natured chicken, "many a time have you amused yourself at my expense, puffing at me from behind and blowing open my tail like a fan, so that all that saw it might laugh at me. No, no, my friend; every dog has his day, so good afternoon to you, Mr. Joker." With this he crowed three times in a loud voice and strutted proudly away.

In the middle of a sunbleached field to which the laborers had set fire, there rose up a slender column of smoke, as Medio-Pollito drew near, and saw a tiny flame flickering from time to time among the ashes.

"Dear Medio-Pollito," said the little Flame, "thou art come in the very nick of time to save my life. I am at my last gasp for want of fuel. I cannot think what has become of my cousin the Wind, for it is he who always helps me out of my troubles. Do bring me one or two little straws to revive me."

"What business is it of mine, I should like to know? replied Medio-Pollito. "You may go out if you like, and welcome. I don't want you."

"Who knows but you may want me some day?" answered the Flame. "No one can say. There she lies, no on harm happen unto me."

"Now, then," said the cross creature, "must you always be preaching? Take that, then!"

And so saying, he covered him with ashes; after which he began to crow, as usual, as though he had done some fine thing.

Medio-Pollito at last reached the capital, and passed in front of a church which they told him was St. Peter's. Thereupon he posted himself in the doorway and crowed so loud, he nearly cracked his voice, for nothing in the world but to annoy the Saint, and to have the pleasure of disobeying his mother.

When he came to the Palace he wanted to go in to see the King and Queen, but the sentinels cried out to him, "Keep off!"

Thereupon he turned aside and went through a back-door into a large room where he saw a great many people pushing to and fro. He asked who they were, and was informed that they were His Majesty's cooks. Instead of running away, as his mother had advised him to do, in he marched with head and crest erect.

Immediately one of the scullions laid hands on him, and wrung his neck in a twinkling.

"Hullo there!" said he, "bring me some hot water that I may pluck this fowl."

"Water, my beautiful crystal lady!" cried Medio-Pollito, "do not scald me, I entreat you, have pity on me!"

"Had thou any pity, when I asked thy help, ill-natured bird!" replied the Water, boiling with indignation, and splashing him from head to foot, while the scullions soon left him without a single feather to cover him.

Then the cook laid hold of him and put him in the spit.

"Fire, brilliant Fire!" cried the unhappy bird. "Thou who art so powerful and so glorious, have pity on my state, draw in thy flames and burn me not."

"Wretch!" replied the Fire, "how darest thou appeal to me, after having attempted to smother me on the pretext that thou couldst never need my help! Come near and see what I can do!"

And, not content with browning him, he burnt him as black as a cinder.

When the cook saw him in this state, he took him by the leg and flung him out of the window.

Immediately the wind caught hold of him.

"Wind!" cried Medio-Pollito, "my dear and much honored Wind! thou who wast always at all and obeyest none, mightiest among the mighty! have compassion on me, and leave me alone on this rubbish-heap!"

"Leave thee!" roared the wind, snatching him away in an eddy and whirling him through the air like a shuttlecock, "No, never as long as I live!"

He set Medio-Pollito down on the top of a steeple. St. Peter stretched out his hand and seized him there. From that time forth he occupies this post, blackened, flattened, and cathedrical, lashed by the Rain, and puffed at by the Wind, from whom he is always trying to protect his tail.

He is no longer called Medio-Pollito, but Weather-cock. But be it known to you all, that there he still is, reaping the just reward for his disobedience, his pride, and his ill-nature.

Gov. Andrew's Idea of Revival.

The Unitarians of Boston and vicinity held a conference, a few days since, in reference to the missionary works of the denomination. One of the best speeches of the occasion was by Ex-Gov Andrew, who said, in the course of his speech: "It is only when we succeed in rising to that degree of generous devotion to the cause we have at heart—only when we succeed in rising to a certain generous enthusiasm which looks out of our own immediate selves, that we do mostly prosper, grow and thrive; and this is true of the religious or moral prosperity of any man, or of any condition of men. When some asked Dr. Clarkson, after he had been engaged in this great work of philanthropy for years, how it was with his soul, in the simplicity of his heart, he replied: 'My friend, I had a most forgotten I had one.' In the sweetness and purity of that celestial flame of pity and love which laid his soul spell-bound by the eternal truth and love, he warmed his heart and inspired the enthusiasm of a great and noble nature. In the spirit of universal philanthropy which united him with the humblest, the poorest, he most destitute and down-trodden of the human race in the bonds of a glowing brotherly love, he had forgotten his soul, because it was absorbed in the Infinite. When we have forgotten ourselves, and remember only God and Christ and humanity, we are most thoroughly revived ourselves. For long years the fathers of our faith have labored in this way, and it is a matter of rejoicing that of late the denomination has awakened with such unanimity in this glorious work of the communication of truth and the spread of the glad news of a free salvation among all mankind."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—Health consists in the purity of the fluids and solids which compose the human body; if the blood becomes vitiated it infects the whole system by its course through every fibre and tissue. Holloway's Pills not only expel all humors which taint or impoverish this vital element, but purify and invigorate it, and by supplying a gentle and wholesome stimulus to the circulation they strengthen each part, and give tone to the whole frame. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA AND Nervous Headache, cured by the use of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It never fails. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 81 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager..... WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer..... HARRY EVERETT.
Continued Ovation; Delighted audiences nightly assembled to witness the artistic performances of the sprightly little commedienne and vocalist,
MISS EMILIE MELVILLE,
Who will appear THIS EVENING, in
THE SOMNAMBULIST,
And the roaring farce of
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
Friday—Benefit of Miss Melville—Joan of Arc and Postillion. Saturday Matinee—Pizarro.
Sale of Seats for Risbri season of 14 nights commences on Tuesday, April 2d, and for single nights commences April 30.

LECTURE.
REV. ALEX. CLARK,
WILL LECTURE AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 28,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
"GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC."
Subject—INDIVIDUALITY.
Tickets to be had at the principal Book and Music Stores, and of the members.
Doors open at 7; Lecture commence at 8 o'clock.

VARIETIES THEATER,
PENN STREET, near St. Clair street.
The Manager is pleased to announce to his patrons that the renowned Equestrian Actress, Miss FLORENCE TEMPLE, and her highly trained steed, Firefly, will positively appear THIS EVENING in the spectacular drama, entitled MAZEPPA; or, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY, with new scenery, properties, costumes, &c., &c. A superb One, by the great Company of stars.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats..... 75c | Dress Circle..... 50c
Gallery..... 25c | Private Boxes..... $4 00

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others, wishing large or small show bills pasted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

STATE LOAN.

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN.
PROPOSALS FOR
A Loan of $23,000,000.
AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN
For the Redemption of the Over-Due Bonds of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The Bonds of the Commonwealth, and certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been due and unpaid for some time past;
AND WHEREAS, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market, therefore,
SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loans or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and the first of August in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, part of local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, part of local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, part of

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

REVIVAL.—A gracious religious revival is going on in the First Baptist Church, Rev. J. S. Dickerson, pastor.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.—A bill passed the State Senate yesterday prohibiting the sale of liquors in the borough of Tarentum and the townships of Harrison, East Deer and Fawn, this county.

DONATIONS TO A MINISTER.—The Rev. R. J. Hammond, during a recent visit to the United Presbyterian congregation at Burgettstown, Washington county, Pa., of which church he was formerly pastor, was made the recipient of one hundred and sixty dollars from the members of the congregation and other friends in that vicinity. He also received, at the same time, from the neighboring congregation of Robinson, a present of $21 45.

ANOTHER WHISKY DISTILLERY SEIZED.—Theodore F. Stroub, United S ates Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-Third District, yesterday appeared and made information before United States Commissioner Sproul, against the whisky distillery of Hugh McFadden, located in Armstrong county, for violation of the revenue law, in distilling whisky without a license. The distillery, together with all the appurtenances thereof, were accordingly seized, and McFadden arrested and held in recognizance in the sum of one thousand dollars to appear at the next term of the United States Court to answer.

PITTSBURGH HEBREW INSTITUTE.—The annual examination of pupils in this institution closed on Tuesday evening. The examination was interspersed with some excellent vocal music, and some well rendered declamations in English and German. Henry Rosenbach delivered an address on the importance of education, and referred in fitting terms to the labors of the teachers. Addresses were also delivered by Rev. H. Naumberg and Messrs. Snodgrass, Bierman and Cohen. At the conclusion of the exercises, books were distributed to the most deserving scholars. The attendance at the school has so largely increased that an addition to the present building is already contemplated.

MOVING DAY.—Monday next will be the first of April, the occasion upon which many of our citizens make their annual changes of habitation. Some of them anticipate much pleasure over their removals, while others to whom the excitement has lost all its enjoyment from frequent repetition, are dolorous over the necessity which compels them to "get up and dust." The increase of rents will doubtless result in forcing many families to remove to smaller and less pretentious dwellings than those they have heretofore occupied, or else be satisfied with a few rooms in the larger tenement houses. Small and convenient houses are very difficult to obtain, even in the suburbs of the cities, and when found, the rents demanded are exorbitant.

KILLED IN A COAL MINE.—On Friday last, while Mr. Peter Zellers, of Ludwick, was engaged in mining coal in a bank one and a half miles west of Greensburg, a portion of coal fell suddenly upon him, knocking him down, breaking his leg and fracturing his skull. A had named Williams was in the bank with him, and gave the alarm to persons outside, who repaired at once to the bank and had Mr. Zellers taken out. He only lived a few minutes after he was. Mr. Zellers leaves a wife and two children. He had served three years in the army during the war; had also been an employee of the railroad, but escaped all dangers to be now destroyed in so simple a manner.

A FUGITIVE.—Some days since a young girl, aged sixteen years, left the house of her aunt in Altoona, and came to this city. Upon her arrival she applied for lodgings at one of the hotels, but the clerk, suspecting that something was wrong, refused to receive her. Shortly afterwards she met a gentleman connected with one of our railroad companies, who, nothing her forlorn condition, generously afforded her an asylum, and telegraphed to her aunt, informing her of the whereabouts of her niece. The aunt arrived in the city yesterday, and upon repairing to the place designated in the dispatch, discovered that her niece had left for parts unknown. The aunt was much surprized of the facts in the case, but they have been unable to ascertain any tidings of the fugitive.

Pittsburgh Petroleum Association.

A special meeting of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association was held yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, in Dalzell Building, corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street, President R. W. Burke in the chair. The only business transacted was the appointment of a committee of four, consisting of Messrs. R. W. Burke, J. T. Johnston, William H. Forsythe and S. Musgrove, to wait on the President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and request the reduction of the rate of freight on oil shipped over that road, said committee to report at the next meeting. A petition is also in circulation among the oil dealers for the President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, requesting a like reduction of the rates of freight on oil shipped over that road.

Accident on the C. and P. R. R.

A freight train going north on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, was thrown off the track on Tuesday afternoon, near Bridgeport, Ohio, opposite Wheeling, smashing up the locomotive, and delaying the passenger trains. The engine turned over on its side and the engineer, Frank Robinson, aresident of Manchester, this county, in jumping from it was severely crushed, two ribs and a fibula of the leg being broken. He was brought to his home at Manchester, and Drs. McCook and Umbstaetter, the road physicians in this city, attended to his injuries. The cause of the accident was not known. Workmen were repairing the track and had a rail out. The flagman stationed at that point, failed to give the signal to the approaching train, and it could not be stopped in time to avoid the accident.

Singular Procedure of Insurance Companies.

[From the New Yorker Belletristishes Journal, March 23d.]

The general agent of several New York Fire Companies, among which we find the "Germania," has given their sub-agents instructions to the effect that as recently the companies have had repeated losses, and as property as was insured by Jews, they will henceforth peremptorily reject any such risks; in other words, they must refuse to insure property of Israelites. Many readers may think, in thus presenting the circumstance to the public we err, and gladly do we wish it were the case; but unfortunately we have to deal with undisputed facts. It may be possible that the companies, conscious of the widespread publicity of this procedure, and the consequent bad fame which this act has given them, may try to whitewash the monstrosity, but in this they will hardly succeed, since their agents could not possibly act without instructions; and the odium which it creates will fall upon them. However, the whole brain the resolution was hatched, we know not, but we do know well that it is characteristic of narrowness, malice and aversion, and well known "the apple alights not far from the tree." In fact, it is with difficulty calmly to expose the subject. Never has a matter come to our knowledge more abominable, more contemptible, as an attempt to proscribe, influentially, honorable, and industrious citizens in a light suspicious of systematic incendiarism.

If the "Germania" has played a leading character in the act, it will become urgently necessary to confer business in their hands to the management of others, for Germans instinctively detest injustice.

South Pittsburgh Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the Borough Council of South Pittsburgh convened at Council Chamber, March 25, 1867. Members present were Messrs. Denny, Humphries, Koester, Lorentz and Moorhead. Burgess Barker in the chair.

Mr. George T. Robinson, member elect, being present, was duly sworn and took his seat.

The following bills were read, and warrants ordered for the same:

Jas Brown, one day's hauling on streets	$1 00
Andrew Tierney, one and a quarter days' work on streets	2 18
Wm. Cassiday, five and a quarter days' work on streets	10 50
M. McBride, one and a quarter days' work on streets	2 18
Jas. Campbell, services to April 1st	50 00
Pittsburgh Gazette, advertising	7 00
J. S. Stewart, one year's services as Clerk	50 00
John Stemler, one month's services to April 1st	50 00
J. C. Dicken, one year's service	50 00
A. A. Anderson & Son, printing tickets	5 00
A. A. Anderson & Son, official bonds	14 00
W. H. Barker, executing official bond	2 50
W. H. Barker, for cash relief to poor family	2 00
W. H. Barker, for removing a dying pauper to poor house	5 00

On motion, Council proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

Joseph S. Stewart, Treasurer.
Addison Foster, Street Commissioner.
John Stemler, High Constable.
J. C. Dicken, Solicitor.
Isaac Philips, Board Measurer.
James Campbell, Lamplighter.
Clerk of Council, Joseph S. Stewart.

The Burgess, on behalf of the Special Committee on Fire Organization, reported that Messrs. Millingar & Bidwell offer the use of a house thereon free of cost. Report accepted, and the Burgess requested to call a public meeting for the purpose of organizing a Hose Company.

On motion of Mr. Lorentz, it was resolved that the Water Committee be authorized to order four heads with necessary reducing screws for the borough fire plugs, forthwith.

On motion of Mr. Denny, the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose were instructed to ascertain the cost of one thousand feet of hose with approved coupling, branch pipes, &c., and report the same at next meeting.

The Chair announced the Standing Committees for the year, as follows:

Finance—Messrs. Denny, Robinson and Lorentz.

Street, Water, &c.—Messrs. Robinson, Humphries and Moorhead.

Gas—Messrs. Koester, Humphries and Denny.

Fire Engines and Hose—Messrs. Humphries, Robinson and Moorhead.

Sanitary—Messrs. Denny, Koester and Lorentz.

There being no further business, Council adjourned.

THE COURTS.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judge Sterrett.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. John Way and Luther Way, jointly indicted for the murder of William Dodds, in Versailles township, on the 17th of December last, which was taken up on Tuesday, was resumed yesterday morning. On the opening of Court, the Commonwealth having failed to establish the fact of Luther Way (the younger brother) being an accessory, a verdict of not guilty was given by the jury, and he was discharged by proclamation.

A. G. Cochrane, Esq., then opened the case upon the part of the defense, who stated that they would claim the killing was in self defense; that deceased had first assaulted defendant, and that at the time the fatal blow was struck, defendant was still retreating from his assailant. He also claimed that defendant had warned deceased several times not to approach, but notwithstanding these repeated warnings, Dodds continued to follow him up. The examination of witnesses was then proceeded with, some six or seven being called. Among those examined was young Way. He testified that Dodds commenced the quarrel; that defendant had several times refused to fight deceased, and was retreating when he struck the blow. The other witnesses were examined in regard to the character of the defendant as to peace, and spoke very highly of him.

The evidence being concluded, Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., made an able argument to the jury on the part of the defense. He was followed by District Attorney L. B. Duff, on the part of the Commonwealth, upon the conclusion of whose argument, court took a recess for one hour.

Upon the re-assembling of court, Judge Sterrett delivered a very able charge to the jury, who then retired. After an absence of about fifteen minutes, the jury returned and announced, through their foreman, that they had agreed upon the verdict that the defendant, John Way, was *not guilty*. The prisoner was then discharged by proclamation, and left the court room with his friends and relatives.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Sterrett.

After the disposal of the Versailles township homicide case yesterday afternoon, the Court of Quarter Sessions convened when the following business was transacted;

The case of Owen Mark, who was in jail on a charge of wife desertion, was heard by the court, and the parties interested having agreed to settle the case, the prisoner was discharged.

Edward Scott, John Johnson and John Brown were arraigned on a charge of the larceny of a carpet sack, containing clothing to the amount of seventy-five dollars, the property of Evan Reed, of East Birmingham. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty as to Scott, and guilty as to Johnson and Brown. The latter two were remanded for sentence.

Annie McKeugh *alias* Annie M. Bowman, plead guilty to the larceny of a pocket-book containing twenty-five dollars, from the house of John A. Erbe, in Scott township, on the 26th of July last. She was remanded to jail for sentence.

Thomas Moran, keeper of a tavern on Union street, was placed on trial for selling liquor on Sunday. Arthur Donnelly, prosecutor. The case had not been concluded at adjournment of court.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judges Williams and Hampton.

The argument list occupied the attention of the court the entire day yesterday.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS was not in session yesterday.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Mayor McCarthy.]

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

George Green was before the Mayor yesterday, on a charge of malicious mischief, preferred by John Brown, of East Liberty. Brown alleged that at the Smith's Bend tavern, on Monday morning, Green maliciously broke the head of a drum belonging to him. A hearing in the case was had before the Mayor, which not being satisfied, the accused was discharged.

WM. H. KEMP ARRESTED BAIL.

Wm. H. Kemp entered bail yesterday to appear at Court and answer the charge of wife desertion preferred against him, and was released from jail.

DISORDERLY HOUSE—ARRESTED ON CAPIAS.

William Patch, who was arrested a few days since on a charge of robbing Felix Laverty's saloon, on Smithfield street, had a hearing before Mayor McCarthy yesterday, and he succeeded in proving an *alibi*, and was discharged.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Peter Enger, charged with burglariously entering Felix C. Negley's house, on Liberty street, a few weeks ago, had a final hearing yesterday, which resulted in his committal to jail, in default of $1,000 bail, for trial.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

Peter Murphy was held to bail yesterday by the Mayor, to answer at Court a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, preferred by officer Cupples.

ALLEGED THIEF ARRESTED.

Yesterday morning about two o'clock, officer Cupples arrested a young man near the Union Depot, on Liberty street, for disorderly conduct, and conveyed him to the watch-house. Upon arriving at the lockup, he stated his name to be Alvin Hall, and that Barney Dugan. He was searched by the officers and one thousand and sixty dollars in Confederate money, a pocket-book and a few articles of clothing found on his person. He also had in his possession a note addressed to Nicholas Sherwood, care of Spencer & McKeever, which was found upon him. The letter contained the information that a man named Hall would arrive yesterday morning and identified the owner as one of the firm. The letter was dated Cincinnati, March 25, and by two days. He also recognized Dugan, and stated that he had traveled in his company from Cincinnati to the Ninth Ward, until Tuesday, when he left him. Dugan, he says, also identified a coat in Dugan's possession, also identified a coat in Dugan's possession, also identified a coat in Dugan's valise which his name was Matthew Sculgent, and that he belonged to Philadelphia. Informations were made against Alvin and Barney Sherwood, Dugan and Hall, and he was committed for trial, in default of bail.

[Before Mayor Morrison.]

LARCENY OF A WATCH.

Officers Campbell and Hess, of the Allegheny police, yesterday morning arrested a man named Wm. Meninger, charged with committing an indecent assault on Elizabeth Brodenbaugh. Meninger is accused of having caught Mrs. Redmond, while passing through the latter's house to get to the street, and, on her refusing to submit to his lustful desires, struck her. The accused was committed to the lock-up by Mayor Morrison, to await a hearing.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ROBBED OF HIS WATCH.

John C. McDowell appeared yesterday and lodged complaint against a man named Bennett, charging him with the larceny of a watch. Bennett is a resident of Lawrenceville, and the parties are both river men, Bennett being employed at Duncan's tavern, on Pennsylvania Avenue, when they are in the city. McDowell states that yesterday morning, while sitting on a bench in the bar room, he was asleep, Bennett took a chance at removing his hand into his vest pocket, and on getting up discovered that his silver watch, valued at fifteen dollars, was stolen. He accordingly made information against Bennett for larceny. A warrant was issued for the accused, who was arrested.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

Peter Melbert and Isaac Romberg were arrested yesterday on the charge of false pretenses, preferred by Dr. W. Wilson, of Allegheny, and in default of bail in the sum of $500 each, for their appearance at Court to answer.

DISTILLERS IN TROUBLE.

Deputy Collector J. H. Hall, of the Twenty-third District, took a trip through Armstrong county last week, and succeeded in discovering five distilleries operating without the necessary Government licenses. They have been seized, and proceedings will be instituted against them in the United States Court.

WOULDN'T PAY HIS TAXES.

James Irwin, Esq., TAX Collector in the Ninth ward, yesterday committed to jail John Barsley, for refusing to pay taxes, amounting to $3 50, assessed on him, and there to be kept until the same is paid. Barsley shortly afterwards handed over to Collector Irwin the required amount, and was then released.

BROUGHT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Geo. W. Scott, who was convicted in the Greene county court of robbing the office of the Adams Express Company at Waynesboro of $2,000, and who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, was brought to that institution on Tuesday by Sheriff Collins.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Wm. Fawcett was arrested yesterday on the charge of assault and battery, preferred against him a week ago, by Thos. Fawcett, and was held in five hundred dollars bail to appear at court for trial.

[Before Alderman Morrow.]

DEPOSITING RUBBISH ON THE STREET.

Megraw and Quinn, James Parphell, Mrs. Lynch, and Mrs. Kane, were arraigned before the magistrate yesterday, on complaint of Street Commissioner Flinn, for violation of the city ordinance in depositing rubbish on the street. They were fined $5 each upon payment of costs, and pounishing notto renew the offence.

[Before Alderman Nicholson.]

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Sarah Edwards was arrested yesterday, charged on oath of Rodger Martin with keeping a disorderly house. In default of the necessary bail, she was committed to jail for a hearing this afternoon.

U. P. SEMINARY, ALLEGHENY.—The session at the United Presbyterian Seminary, in Allegheny City, closed with the usual examination before the Board of Superintendents, last week. Among the most interesting of the exercises was the closing ceremony, of presenting the graduating class with copies of the Bible. This was conducted by the venerable Dr. Pressly, who, after a most instructive and impressive address, covering all the essential principles of pastoral theology, presented each member of the class—eleven in all—with a beautiful copy of the Bible, accompanying the presentation in each case with an appropriate exhortation in the language of the Bible. The entire ceremony was unusually solemn and impressive. The address before the Alumni by Rev. J. G. Fulton, was a very able one, and on motion of Mr. Dalzell, was ordered to be printed at present. The friends of the Seminary appear to have a growing interest in it, and the Seminary itself was never in a more prosperous condition than at present.

TO BASE BALL PLAYERS.—Go to Hogle & Chambers's for everything you need in that line. Will remove to 74 Fifth street, April 1, 1867 (next to COMMERCIAL office).

ANOTHER ROLLING MILL IN STEUBENVILLE.—The Steubenville *Herald* says: "We have the report that another Iron Mill, in this city, is talked of by capitalists residing principally elsewhere. The point is regarded as a good one in view of the superior facilities for procuring coal. A mill can be located on grounds where the power that drives the mill can be applied to hoisting coal out of the earth to run it."

HOGLE & CHAMBERS keep everything required by a base ball club. Orders from the country filled with dispatch.

A LITERARY AND MEDICAL CURIOSITY.—In the "Halsey Library" of the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, there is a copy of an ancient and curious medical work, with the following title:

"Adefensative against the Plague; containing two partes or treatises: the first, shewing the meanes how to preserve vs from the dangerous contagion thereof: the second, how to cure those that are infected therewith.

"Whereunto is annexed a short treatise of the small Poxe: shewing how to governe and helpe those that are infected therewith. Published for the loue and benefit of his Countrie, by *Simon Kellwaye*, Gentleman. At London. Printed by John Windet, dwelling neer Powles Wharfe at the Sign of the Crossekeyes, and are there to be soulde. 1592."

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.

Operations Under the Law Commenced —Ninety-three Applications Heard by the Commissioners Yesterday.

The first session of the License Court, under the new liquor law for Allegheny county, was convened yesterday in the Common Pleas Court Room. The applications were heard by the County Commissioners, Archibald Pillow, George Hamilton and Jonathan Neely, instead of by the Judges of the Criminal Courts, as heretofore under the old license law. The court room was crowded to excess by the applicants and their friends, and by those desiring to see how the new law worked. The number of applications was quite large, there being ninety-three applicants for five transfers. Of the applicants, fifty were from Pittsburgh; fourteen from Allegheny city; six from the boroughs, and twenty-three from the townships. The applications were all heard yesterday. The Commissioners will make known their decision in a day or two.

HOGLE & CHAMBERS will remove to No. 74 Fifth street, (next to COMMERCIAL office), April 1, 1867.

FEW are the living men that have suffered what I have with scrofula. For six years it has kept me more or less covered with sores. My head and throat were very loathesome and afflicting. It so reduced my constitutional strength as to disable me and make me, as I feared a confirmed invalid, even if it did no end my life. Some of the ulcers in my throa were not only painful and exhausting, but very foul and offensive. I tried the best physicians, and an endless variety of remedies without any relief, until I was forced to consider my case beyond the reach of medicine. In this deplorable condition I applied to the Indian Herb Doctor of 194 Liberty street, and he has cured me. JOHN HAY,
Engineer at Hall's Agricultural Establishment, Temperanceville.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of March, 1867.

SAMUEL MCMASTERS, Alderman.

The Doctor's office is No. 194 Liberty street.

FANCY, plain, hem-stitched, embroidered and linen Handkerchiefs, at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, 83 Wood street.

OPPOSITE Christ M. E. Church, Penn street—Sill & Gillespie.

READ advertisement of soda water apparatus for sale on first page.

PAPER SACKS FOR THE MILLION.—Messrs. Godfrey & Clark, No. 357 Liberty street (near the Union Railway Depot), manufacture the strongest and best paper and cotton sacks for putting up flour in small bulk, that we have ever introduced into this market. In proof of this we need only mention the fact, that the principal millers in this part of the country have concluded upon using those sacks for the future in preference to those any other make. Godfrey & Clark's sacks are made of better material than any of their rivals can afford to use, and will last ten times as long. They are now offering small sacks at very low rates in any amount of handling. They are sold at the same price charged by Eastern manufacturers, *less the cost and delays of freight*—an important consideration in the future. Call and examine these sacks and be convinced of their superiority.

IRON CITY MONTHLY.—This new publication, by Geo. W. Pittock & Co., will make its appearance about the 3d of April. Subscription books are now open.

A BEACON OF HEALTH.—The good things of this world have each their appointed mission. It is the mission of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS to *prevent* and relieve a great variety of ailments.

For twelve years its success as a *protective* and a *remedy* has been without check or drawback. It is strong *negative evidence* of this fact, that the efficacy of the article as a specific for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, nervousness, general debility and intermittent fevers, has never been questioned.

As *proof positive* of its infallibility in such cases, the statements of public men, whose names are familiar as household words, have from time to time been given to the world.

If its reputation is not founded in facts, then truth is a shadow, and the utterances of conscientious citizens are of no more value than "dicers' oaths."

And what is its reputation? Let the progress of its sales answer the inquiry. Where twenty dozen bottles of Hostetter's Bitters were sold in 1857, *five hundred dozen* are disposed of now.

Could public opinion be more significantly expressed than by its unparalleled increase of consumption? It seems impossible.

The preparation has been imitated. Where are the imitators? Echo answers "Where." To the "limbo" of things lost on earth they are all either gone or going. Peace be with them

SAMUEL MCMASTERS, Alderman.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pitts. Browny. and Geneva U. S. Mail Line.

R C Schmertz, 467 boxes glass; John Flack, 64 do do; J L Mourhouse, 20 bundles brass tubing; Lorberer, Cook & Co, 1 box castings; J Hall & Co, 2 bdls do; Jas Hall, 1 do; Hall Fulton, 2 do do; Wm Eberle, 1 do castings; M Hailey, 2 bdls do; R Robinson & Co, 19 barrels and 1 firkin; Joel Redal, 24 sacks oats, 2 packages; Jas Hall, 1 bundle do; Hall & Co, 1 bdle do; Wm Taggart, 1 package